

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. LXIV., No. 1710.

SHANGHAI, MAY 16, 1900.

PRICE, Tls. 12 Φ AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, etc.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, etc.	
LEADING ARTICLE—	
The China Debate, II	853
SUMMARY OF NEWS	854
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—	
Plaques	861
Wei-hai-wei	861
The Steamer Service between Shanghai and Tientsin	862
The China Debate, I	863
REVIEW—	
The American Papers	864
OUTPORTS, ETC.—	
Chungking	866
Hangchow	866
Kiangyin	866
Liuching, Shantung	867
Nanchang, Kiangsi	867
Nanking	867
Peking Notes	867
Soochow	869
Taichow	869
Tientsin	869
Notes from the South	870
London	871
Melbourne	871
The United States	872
Paris	873
MEETINGS—	
The Municipal Council	874
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	875
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	875
AMUSEMENTS—	
The White Mahatma at the Lyceum Theatre	876
The Shanghai Fire Brigade	876
Cricket—The Shanghai Cricket Club	877
The Shanghai Rowing Club	877
At Sinking Reach	878
The Peking Races	878
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Measuring the Unknown	879
A Defence of the Reformers	879
The Reformers and Great Britain	879
The Arrest of Ma Kien-chang	881
POETRY—	
The New Shan Van Vocht	881
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Imperial Decrees	881
The Indian Famine Fund	881
In Quarantine at Nagasaki	881
The Concordia Land Co., Ltd.	882
Szechuan Revisited	883
The Foreign Policy of the United States	885
Round and about Paris	886
The March on Kimberley	887
News from the Philippines	889
LAW REPORTS—	
H.B.M.'s Supreme Court—	
R. v. Saunders	890
Wai Li-ching v. Collins and Sylva	890
The Court of Consuls—	
E. E. Porter v. the Municipal Council—Judgment	890
H.B.M.'s Police Court—	
Sin Song-nai v. Moore	891
U. S. Consular Court—	
Tsai Dick-tsoy and Tsai Tsze-pak v. W. S. Emens	891

Danish Consular Court—	
In Bankruptcy—	
H. Kirchhoff	892
Mixed Court—	
Davies and Thomas v. Meaou Cheong-yü	893
Sundry Cases	893
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—	
Market Report	898
Exchange Quotations	901
Share Quotations, etc.	904

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12 : (Foreign Postage Tael's 2.50) payable in advance per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by MESSRS. STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, LONDON (E.C.)

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	April 13	Hankow	May 12
San Francisco ..	17	Yokohama ..	8
Hongkong	May 11	Nagasaki ..	10
Tientsin	12	Koochow ..	10

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900.

THE CHINA DEBATE.

II.

THE next speaker in the debate was Lord Balcarras, who added some amusement but very little knowledge to the discussion. He recognised that Russia was dominant now in North China, and characterised Wei-hai-wei as being "worthless strategically, economically, politically, socially, and commercially." He mocked at the Russian (trans-Siberian) railway. "There was no railway engineering skill in Russia. They could not make a tunnel; each rail-

way station was exactly half-way between the two towns it was intended to serve; the tenders of the engines being made of wood caught fire every other day, and a great fall of rain carried away the lines." Lord Balcarras's solution was that the Government should decline any interference with the north of China or dynastic matters, and devote itself to the Yangtze Valley. Mr. Moon then made a very colourless contribution to the debate, and then Mr. Buchanan asked the Government to "reconsider the general lines of their policy with regard to China, and inform the House of their intentions." Captain Sinclair pointed out that Russia's advance in China began not five, but twenty-five years ago, and during that time we had been too busy developing other parts of the world to give much attention to China. There would be great difficulty in attempting the control of four hundred millions of people, and "he agreed that the Chinese had probably no better friends than the British people, but his sympathies were with a policy of caution and concentration in China and elsewhere, because a policy of expansion multiplied the points at which we were vulnerable."

Mr. Brodrick then replied on behalf of the Government, and we quote the summary of his speech from the "Times" of the 31st of March:—

Mr. Brodrick replied, observing at the outset that the sparse attendance of members during the debate showed that less interest was taken in the subject than formerly. He then pointed out to Mr. Walton that if Sir Claude Macdonald had not always been able to exert his influence with success the representatives of other Powers had failed in the same way, for we were not the only people who had met with obstruction from the Yamen. He asserted that the Government had not been backward in obtaining concessions, but these could not always be forced upon the Chinese, especially when the financial support of the proposed undertakings was not considerable. In too many cases concessions had been obtained and no work had been done, and the Chinese Government were justified in requiring that some substantial progress should be made with the railway concessions already granted before they proceeded further. Serious undertakings such as that promoted by the Peking Syndicate would be supported and pressed forward. With regard to the internal navigation of China, he stated that the employment of gunboats would be continued and that other expedients were under con-

sideration. Dealing with the contention that the policy of the Government was a "do-nothing" policy, he showed that the Government had obtained punishment and compensation in cases of outrage upon British subjects. He denied that British influence had disappeared at Peking, maintaining that the Government had not given up any claims which they had put forward. It would be the object of the Government henceforward to adhere to a policy which did not aim at further acquisition of land, necessitating the employment of a large number of troops, but which did aim at keeping open the waterways of China to our trade and at receiving the recognition by all countries of the principle of the "open door." Joining with other Powers, the Government intended to exercise upon China legitimate pressure with a view to obtaining those facilities for the development of trade which it was in her own interest, as well as in ours, to grant.

There was, as will be seen, nothing reassuring in Mr. Brodrick's defence of the Government, nothing to show that Lord Salisbury realises the situation in China. Mr. Brodrick was followed by Sir Edward Grey, who will one day be Foreign Minister in a Liberal Cabinet, and who is therefore cautious as a statesman must be, and not disposed to take too decided a line. He recognised the value of Mr. Walton's study of the China question on the spot, and acknowledged that British influence at Peking has declined. The great mistake Lord Salisbury made was not coming to a distinct agreement with Russia at the time of the Port Arthur incident. Another great mistake was Lord Salisbury's statement in 1897 that H.M.'s Government could not support British merchants in claiming any privileges which they had not enjoyed in the past. Lord Curzon's wild statement that the opening of the inland waters of China meant "that we shall take British steamers to every riverside city and station in the whole interior of China" could not be verified in practice; but the statement disarmed criticism, as it was meant to do, and "if it disarmed criticism, and has not been realised since, it is not unnatural that it should be the cause of renewed criticism." Sir Edward never believed in Weihaiwei. "We were told that it was of value as giving moral courage to the Government of Peking. I cannot say that the evidence of the moral courage has been apparent since the occupation of Weihaiwei." Sir Edward deprecated too many paper concessions, which might block real progress. "I am afraid," he said, "that China has not yet the desire to improve the methods of government. If she had, then the advice of the foreign nations might be useful in developing her capacity; and once capacity is developed then the habit will follow. Promises are given about internal navigation, about concessions, and so forth; but the Chinese Government in giving them is not really anxious that the trade of China should be developed;

and whatever good intentions there may be seem to get lost in the local officials and the peculiar methods of Chinese government. The local officials take advantage of the weakness of the central Government; and the central Government takes advantage in turn of the divisions between the foreign nations. Sometimes it seems to be the shuttlecock between the diplomatists and the local officials; and I am not sure that it does not appreciate the situation. It is difficult in these circumstances to make progress; and the most satisfactory thing in the Blue-book is that some agreement had been made between the Powers as to a common line of action." Sir Edward wound up by congratulating the United States on their action in reference to the Open Door, and hoped that the Foreign Powers interested in China would freely interchange views, and co-operate to secure a growth of trade in China, better government, and the integrity of the country.

Mr. Yerburgh held that we had still a great duty to do in China in the way of urging on financial reform, and pressed the Foreign Office always to show a firm front to the Chinese Government. Sir Charles Dilke referred again to Lord Curzon's song of triumph over the opening of the inland waters of China, and the complete failure of this concession in practice. Mr. Brodrick had minimised the importance of what the United States had done. "They put before the Open Door the policy of promoting reforms in China—the policy of the development of China on the lines of the reform of the Government of China. This was a very important new departure on the part of the United States and in a debate of that sort it ought to be recognised to its full extent. There had been some inclination shown to minimise the matter as if it only concerned the Open Door. What we were asked to do, as he understood, in the dispatch of the United States Government, was to co-operate with the United States in the policy of developing China. They asked for united action 'to promote the administrative reform so greatly needed for strengthening the Imperial Government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which the whole Western world is alike concerned.' That was the main point. The Open Door only followed, as it were, incidentally from it."

After a few unimportant remarks from Mr. Malcolm and Sir J. Colomb, the debate came to an end, the conclusion which the discussion forced on an old China hand who was present, and than whom no-one is more conversant with the state of affairs at Peking, being, that the Government has made up its mind to give up North China altogether

to Russia, and perhaps save something for British trade in the Yangtze Valley.

Summary of News.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 16th of April arrived here on the 9th instant by the R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*.

THE French mail of the 7th of April arrived here on the 10th instant by the M.M.S. *Salazie*.

THE American mail of the 17th of April arrived here on the 13th instant by the U.S.M.S. *Doric*.

THE English mail of the 13th of April arrived here on the 15th instant by the P. & O. S. *Ballaarat*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the M.M.S. *Océanien*.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS' EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

London, 8th May.

THE ENDURANCE OF MAFeking.

Mafeking replied on the 23rd of April that with care it can hold out as required. It is reported from Colonel Plumer's camp on the 26th that the Boers round Mafeking are gradually being reinforced, and are now estimated at three thousand. Colonel Plumer communicated with Mafeking by means of pigeons.

NATAL BEING EVACUATED BY THE ENEMY.

The cavalry operating in Natal in the direction of Van Reenen's Pass found the country clear of Boers.

London, 9th May.

THE NORTHWARD PROGRESS OF OUR FORCES.

The Highland Brigade now occupies Winburg.

General Brabant has joined General Rundle at Thaba N'chu.

Colonel Hutton has reached Welgelegen station.

THE NEXT STAND OF THE BOERS.

It is reported that the Boers intend to make a big stand at the Zand River.

CHEERING NEWS FROM MAFeking.

Reuter's correspondent at Mafeking reports on the 28th ultimo that despite daily decreasing rations and a slight outbreak of typhoid fever, the garrison is determined to resist for another six weeks.

THE BOERS AT ZAND RIVER.

Colonel Hutton with the mounted infantry has reconnoitred the Zand river and found the enemy there in considerable force. Broadwood's cavalry with Ian Hamilton's force performed the same operation with similar results.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

General Hunter reports that he has occupied Fourteen Streams unopposed.

ed. The enemy retired precipitately, abandoning their ammunition and personal effects.

London, 10th May.

THE NORTHWARD RETREAT OF THE BOERS.

The Boers have abandoned Ladybrand and Ficksburg.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE SITUATION.

In a recent speech Lord Salisbury eulogised the careful neutrality of all the Powers, but stated that nevertheless as regards the future we must rely solely on our own strength. He said that the military efficiency of the great nations was increasing daily, and he questioned the wisdom of trusting to the Navy alone. He said that conscription was unacceptable, and urged the creation of Rifle Clubs everywhere, and said that the responsibility rested with the people to ensure the security of the country by placing it in the position of an armed nation.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The result of the "Chester Cup" is as follows:—

Roughside	1
Manners	2
Baldur	3

THE PROGRESS OF LORD ROBERTS.

A dispatch from Lord Roberts dated the 10th of May says: "We are now across the Zand river; the enemy is still holding a strong position, but we are gradually pushing them back."

THE TRANSVAAL BEING DESERTED.

Large numbers of foreigners are now quitting the Transvaal, including officers and ambulance men.

London, 11th May.

THE DISPERSAL OF THE BOERS AT ZAND RIVER.

Lord Roberts reports from Zand River at 1 p.m. on the 10th that the enemy are in full retreat. They occupied a position twenty miles in length and ours was necessarily longer, with widely scattered forces. The cavalry and horse artillery are pursuing the Boers along three different roads.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

Great activity on the part of General Buller is reported, but correspondents are forbidden to divulge his movements.

THE PROGRESS OF LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts reports from Reit-spruit on the evening of the 10th: "We have had a successful day, and have driven the enemy from point to point. We are now eight miles from Zand River, and the cavalry and mounted infantry are at Ventersburg Station.

London, 12th May.

HONGKONG NEWS.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the War

Office, said that the plans for the new hospital at Hongkong were leaving this month, and that every effort would be made to erect the building as soon as possible.

WEIHAIWEI NEWS.

The Hon. St. John Brodrick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Colonel Dorward had been instructed to continue the demarcation of Weihaiwei even without Chinese co-operation.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

The *Daily Mail's* special dispatch from Capetown says that the Mafeking relief force has passed through Vryburg.

THE INVASION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Reuter's correspondent at Kimberley reports that British patrols from Fourteen Streams have entered the Transvaal.

THE ADVANCE TO KROONSTAD.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Geneva Siding on the 11th in the morning, says that the British forces had arrived there, fourteen miles from Kroonstad.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on the general conditions of the settlement, said that we are not prepared to again recognise the independence of the Republics, whose territories must be incorporated in Her Majesty's dominions, while the individual liberties of the inhabitants will be preserved.

London, 13th May.

THE OCCUPATION OF KROONSTAD.
Lord Roberts has occupied Kroonstad without opposition.

FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT STEYN.

President Steyn fled after vainly endeavouring to persuade the Burgers to continue their opposition.

THE TRANSVAALERS DISGUSTED.

The Transvaalers said that they would fight no longer for the Free State, and they made for the Vaal River, the Transvaal boundary.

THE JUBILEE HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the Jubilee Handicap at Kempton Park:—

Sirenia	1
Merry Methodist	2
Royal Flush	3

THE SURRENDER OF KROONSTAD.

Reuter's correspondent wires from Kroonstad on the 12th that the Field Cornet surrendered the town. Lord Roberts and General French camped to the north-eastward, and sent Major Hunter-Weston, R.E., to cut the railway. He succeeded last night, but unfortunately after the last train had left.

THE FREE STATE SUBDUED.

In the Orange Free State opposition is practically over. The Boers are now entrenching themselves on the Vaal River.

London, 14th May.

THE FREE STATE NOT ENTIRELY SUBDUED.

News comes from Maseru dated Sunday that Generals Rundle and Brebant are advancing in line across the country, and are now camping at the Leeuw River. They may meet with heavy resistance, since, though the Free State concentration is dispersed, there are individual commandoes ready to attack any weak point.

A DOUBTFUL OMEN.

The Nationalists have finally gained 49 out of 80 seats in the French Municipal Elections. The Paris papers regard this as being somewhat ominous.

THE CONFUSION OF THE BOERS.

Lord Roberts's recent movement has absolutely paralysed all discipline and all concerted opposition by the Boers, who flocked from their entrenchments which were only half-heartedly constructed.

President Steyn personally whipped them out of the train.

London, 15th May.

PRESIDENT STEYN HOLDING OUT.

President Steyn has gone to Heilbron, which he has proclaimed the new capital of the Orange Free State.

GENERAL BULLER ACROSS THE BIGGARSBERG.

Reuter's correspondent at Pietermaritzburg wires on the 14th that a telegram from General Buller announces the successful forcing of the Biggarsberg range, and that the news of the reoccupation of Dundee was expected that day.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Chamberlain has introduced the Commonwealth Bill in the House of Commons. He said that he must ask the House to so amend the Bill as to retain the power of appeal to the English Court. The Government, however, proposed to introduce immediately in the Lords a scheme to appoint for seven years one representative each for Canada, South Africa, Australia, and India, respectively, as members of the Privy Council. They would act as Lords of Appeal, receive Life Peerages, and continue to sit in the House of Lords after the expiration of their septennial term, their salaries being paid by the Imperial Government.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Weihaiwei, 10th May.

THE RELEASE OF THE CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

At the request of H.E. Yuan Shih-kai, Governor of Shantung, the British yesterday relieved the Chinese Boundary Commissioners unopposed.

The country is quiet.

THE Director of Sicawei Observatory reports: Wednesday, 9th May, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 8th.—The depression crosses the sea of Japan to the S. of Vladivostok. Glass rising over the whole of China. Barometric maximum to the S. of the Yangtze. Very dusty atmosphere.—Fine weather at Shanghai. State on the morning of the 9th.—Barometer still rising and exceeding mean.—Fine weather. Moderate S.W. to N.W. along the N. coast, and fresh N.E. breezes in the S.—Thursday, 10th May, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 9th.—The depression passes to the S. of Saghalien Island and moves away on the Pacific. Barometric maximum near the mouth of the Yangtze. Winds from N.E. in the S. and from S.W. in the N. Fine weather.—State on the morning of the 10th.—Bright weather. Pressure exceeding mean.—Friday, 11th May, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 10th.—A new depression follows the previous one in Mongolia, approaching N. Corea. Barometric maximum between Japan and Formosa. Strong S. breezes along the N. coast. Changeable winds in the South. Fair weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 11th.—Fine and clear weather. Glass falling, but pressure above mean.—Saturday, 12th May, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 11th.—Barometric maximum moving away to the S. of Japan, and pressure falling as a whole in China. Variable breezes; hot and fine weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 12th.—Intermittent showers from midnight. Calm weather. Glass still falling. Sunday, 13th May, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 12th.—The barometer rises again over Central China and falls over Japan. Some showers at Shanghai. Light and variable winds over the whole coast.—State on the morning of the 13th.—Glass rising rapidly. Calm and fine weather.—Monday, 14th May, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 13th.—Glass still rising at the mouth of the Yangtze, with a maximum there. A rather deep depression to the S. of Japan. Fine weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 14th.—Fair weather. Pressure above mean. Barometer still rising.—Tuesday, 15th May, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 14th.—Barometric maximum in the neighbourhood of N. Formosa channel. Very changeable winds along the whole coast. Very fine weather at Shanghai. State on the morning of the 15th.—Fair weather. Pressure above mean, falling slowly.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1900.					Rainfall in inches.
Fahr. Thermometer.		Min.	Max.		
May	9	53° 0	76° 1	.....	.....
"	10	56° 4	77° 7	.....	.....
"	11	62° 8	87° 8	.....	.....
"	12	67° 6	71° 7	.....	0.38
"	13	58° 9	78° 0	.....	.....
"	14	56° 2	79° 5	.....	.....
"	15	60° 8	79° 0	.....	.....
1899.					
		Min.	Max.		
May	9	53° 0	72° 0	.....	.....
"	10	56° 0	75° 0	.....	0.20
"	11	56° 0	76° 8	.....	.....
"	12	59° 3	80° 0	.....	.....
"	13	60° 8	80° 3	.....	.....
"	14	64° 0	83° 5	.....	.....
"	15	61° 8	63° 0	.....	1.68

SIR FRANK A. SWETTENHAM, K.C.M.G., is Resident-General of the Federated Malay States, and he is wrongly described in the "Hongkong Directory" as Acting-Governor of the Straits Settlements. It is his brother, Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G., who holds the latter position.

THE Shanghai Taotai has just done a graceful act, which will be generally appreciated by foreigners, in making a personal contribution of Tls. 1,000 to the Indian Famine Fund.

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE has been delivering some very successful lectures on behalf of the "Tien Tsu Hui" at Hangchow and Sochow, and it is to this that our Sochow correspondent refers in his letters of the 8th instant.

THE lecture given by Mrs. Archibald Little at the Union Church Hall on Wednesday (9th) evening, under the auspices of the Shanghai Literary and Debating Society, on Chinese Architecture was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. Its interest was much enhanced by the lantern slides exhibited by Mr. F. C. Cooper, of St. John's College, and the thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. Little and Mr. Cooper by acclamation.

MR. SCHOENICKE has been in very bad health since his arrival in Shanghai and unable to attend to the duties of the Commissionership of Customs, and we learn accordingly that Mr. F. A. Azlen, who has been lately Commissioner at Nanking, is to take charge here.

THE following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent, Mr. George McBain, from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam, dated 10th May:—"Sold 691 bales, 96 cents."

Capt. GEORGE of the str. Ella which arrived on Thursday from river ports, reports that H. M. S. Redpole was at Kiukiang on the 8th instant. The German cruiser Hansa was sighted off the Pillars, bound North, and the German cruiser Hertha was at Nanking.

INSPECTOR BOURKE, of Hongkew West Police Station, takes charge of Laoza Station during the absence on leave of Inspector Wilson. The charge of Hongkew West Station has been handed over to Senior Sergeant Champion.

It is notified that, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. J. T. Hamilton, a temporary telephone exchange has been opened at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., and the public may communicate with Pootung, gratis, by this means, a boon that should be well appreciated.

THE flags were half-masted on many of the vessels in harbour on Sunday out of respect to the late Edwin Thomas Sanders, master of the P. & O. tender Gutzlaff.

THE Spring Flower Show will be held on the Bund Foreshore on Saturday the 26th instant. It was at first intended that the Show should be held in the Town Hall, but as the 26th is the day that has also been fixed upon for the Regatta, it was decided to change the venue and thus combine with the boating as was done last year, and this fits in very well for the convenience of the public, as the course for the Regatta will be in front of the Bund. This year's Flower Show is no doubt fixed rather late, but this could not be avoided because Saturday the 19th is taken for the Horse and Pony Show, but the Flower Show on this occasion will have the advantage of Mr. Arthur's superintendence.

LAST evening the Settlement presented all the appearance of being invested by an army corps, the occasion being the first practice by the S.V.C. of the scheme of defence of the Settlement drawn up last year by Major Morris. The whole of the force, excepting the Naval company, assembled on the Bund at 5.45, and the muster was a very creditable one, the cyclists being well represented. A few minutes after falling in the general service wagon drove up, drawn by two ponies with a driver from the S.V.A. The wagon was laden with rifle and Nordenfeldt ammunition. The ammunition was distributed in

the boxes to each unit as if on active service, after which it was returned to the wagon which went back as if for a further supply. The wagon was loaded up again and sent out with artillery ammunition and sent to the gunstore at the British Consulate. The officers commanding units received their orders under cover and the force at once moved off to their respective stations. The men were moved smartly and in about 45 minutes they had complete communication and defensive posts all round the Settlement, the bicyclists proving especially valuable in taking messages from post to post. Altogether the work was well done, especially as it was the first turn-out of the kind. The issue of ammunition was carried out by Sergeant-Major J. Lowrie, his experience in work of this kind standing the corps in good stead indeed.

At the Japanese Consulate, the N.Y.K. offices, the various Japanese business houses in the Settlement, and on the Japanese steamers, on Thursday there was a great display of bunting in honour of the marriage of H.I.H. Crown Prince Harunomiya to Princess Kujo Sadako at Tokio on Thursday. The day was observed as a holiday at the Consulate.

A HAVAS telegram dated Paris the 2nd instant, says that cases of plague are announced at Aden and Port Said.

OUR Weihaiwei correspondent writes on the 10th instant that the vessels then in harbour were H.M. ships Centurion, Barfleur, Undaunted (leaving the next day for Hongkong, homeward-bound), Peacock, Phoenix, and Algerine, and the Chinese cruiser Haisien.

NANKING Road was all astir at 9 a.m. on Thursday when a landing party of all available blue jackets and marines from H.M.S. Hermione marched to the Racecourse to the strains of drums and fifes. The tars and their re-coated comrades presented a fine appearance and the Maloo was crowded with spectators. On the Racecourse the men were exercised by Lieutenant Goodenough in the practices for the Queen's Birthday parade, and, generally, the work was done very well. Captain R. S. D. Cumming, Senior Naval Officer, was present during the drill. In all the landing party numbered about 146. The men returned to the Bund shortly before noon, and embarked in the ship's boats. The cruiser's band has a first-rate big-drummer, and we hear that his predecessor dropped dead while plying the sticks as the ship's company were returning from a march-out in Singapore.

THE death is announced at Peking of pleurisy of Pere Louis Gaillard, S. J., the distinguished author of "Cross and Swastika in China" and the "Plan of Nanking," in the "Variétés Sinologiques." He was born at Paris in 1850. He was a man of great talents, charming manners, and refined and cultivated taste, and was entirely devoted to his work. In his premature death the Kiangnan Mission to which he belonged suffers a very marked loss.

ANOTHER familiar face on the China coast passed away on Monday at the General Hospital in the person of Mr. Stanley Forbes Hampshire, late Chief Officer of the I.-C.S. Fooksang. The deceased officer, who was born at Southampton, at one time had command in the Royal West India Mail line, and for many years after he served in the Far East, being for a long time in the employ of the China Merchants' Co. and also in his last employ. He was a prominent member of the Marine Officers' Institute, was 61 years of age and unmarried. For some time past he had been poorly in health and he went into hospital suffering from dysentery. He was well respected by all who knew him and many friends will mourn his death. The funeral takes place at the New Cemetery at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

It is with very great regret that we note that the mail bring the news of the death in London on the 31st of March of Mr. William Kidner, architect, aged 59. He retired from Shanghai, well off, some years ago, having left his mark on Shanghai, and he has done a great deal of good work at home. He was a thoroughly genial, good-hearted man, and many will miss him.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Wuhu on Tuesday morning when the office of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company was burnt to the ground. No further particulars had come to hand on Wednesday night. The premises were fully covered by insurance in the office of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

ACCORDING to a statement in the "London & China Express," only 74 per cent of the recent issue of 900,000 Peking Syndicate Shansi shares was taken by the public, the underwriters having to take the rest.

We are asked to mention that letters patent have been granted to Captain E. Theo. Bunje, Hongkong, for a new or improved mooring, or ground tackle for buoys, with the object of providing a mooring, having great holding power, easy to lay, and of simple and economical construction. Besides the above-mentioned qualities, the moorings have the great advantage of not being liable to get fouled by the mooring chain and of standing the greatest strain in any direction without changing their position or loosening their grip. They are made of various weights and dimensions according to the stresses to which they will be liable. During a typhoon in the Hongkong harbour, the inventor has been able to give the moorings a fair test and at present they are in use in several of the coast ports.—Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd. will make and supply the moorings, as will be seen in our advertising columns.

We have embodied in a leading article the very interesting news sent us by our Weihaiwei correspondent under date the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant.

A VERY interesting game of baseball took place on Sunday afternoon between teams from the U.S.S. Castine and Yorktown ending in the favour of the former by 16 to 14. The play throughout was very good, especially that of Sullivan, Brady, Gallagher, and Kane, the two home runs by Brady being warmly applauded by the spectators, of whom quite a large number were present.

ONE watch of sailors and marines from H.M.S. Hermione; with the fife and drum band, landed on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for drill on the Race Course. The men sported their white clothes for the first time this season, and looked very well indeed. They returned to the ship a little after 11.

THE Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on the 1st of April, of wrecks and casualties recorded in February last, announces that 127 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 59 by stranding, 2 by collision, 1 by fire; while 7 foundered, 14 were abandoned, 30 were condemned, and 14 were missing. No less than 139 sailing vessels were damaged; 35 by stranding, 37 by collision, 7 by fire, 18 by leaks, and 42 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 39; 21 by stranding, 2 by collision; while 2 foundered, 10 were condemned, and 4 were missing. The steamers damaged were 287; 60 by stranding, 75 by collision, 14 by fire, 3 by leaks, 60 by stress of weather; while 70 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

THE large audiences that have congregated nightly at Warren's Circus ever since the opening night, seem to increase at each performance.

AMONGST the passengers who left on Saturday by the N.-D. L. S. Preussen is Inspector T. M. Wilson, of Laoza Station, who accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and family, is going home for his second nine-months' leave after 17 years' service in the Shanghai Police. The Inspector arrived here in 1883, one of a party of 17, when Mr. Charles Holliday started to re-organise the force, and of that party only three are now in the force, some dead, others retired, the remaining ones, besides Mr. Wilson, being Inspectors Ramsay and Reed. In the "old days" Inspector Wilson saw stirring times and it was he who arrested the Customs employee, Mason, who came near causing a rebellion in China. He, too, had a hand in the arrest of 13 of the notorious Kolao-Hui society members, eleven of whom were beheaded in the city. The Laoza Inspector has proved himself a good soldier as well as a policeman having served in the Volunteer Artillery for 15 years, and he now has the rank of sergeant in the corps, and also the distinction of having won five gold crosses at rifle shooting. He says he means to have a "try" at Bisley when he gets home. With all ranks Mr. Wilson was extremely popular, and his comrades in the police as well as his many friends in private life wish him, Mrs. Wilson, and family a pleasant and a safe voyage home.

AMONGST the passengers arriving here on Saturday from the South by the Hongkong Maru was Sir F. A. Swettenham, K. C. M. G., who has proceeded to Weihaiwei. Sir George Goldie left for Japan by the same steamer.

We have duly received the sixth number of the "Anti-Opium News" in English and Chinese, which gives its readers a good deal of matter for 10 cash.

We have received the May number of the "Chinese Christian Advocate" edited by the Rev. W. M. Wilcox, and printed at the Methodist Mission Press, Foochow. Besides articles on religious topics and miscellaneous Church news, this magazine of 20 closely printed pages also furnishes up-to-date news to its Chinese readers, such as late telegrams, Peking and provincial news and Imperial decrees, etc.

THE Union Church Hall was well filled on Friday night with Sunday School scholars, parents and friends, and also the senior boys' and girls' classes from the Thomas Hanbury School. The attraction was a limelight display of views illustrating the immortal "Pilgrims' Progress." In the absence of the Rev C. E. Darwent, Mr. R. Law, Superintendent of the Sunday School, presided and, and Mr. T. E. Trueman read the connective passages as each picture was shown. Messrs Hillier and Wheen were in charge of the limelight arrangements and the clearness with which each picture was produced elicited hearty commendation. The Sunday School choir, in the gallery, sang with good taste a number of hymns and songs appropriate to the occasion under the conductorship of Mr. Douglas Thomas, the church organist. The audience, young and old, appreciated the entertainment very much and the Doxology closed a very pleasant evening's proceedings.

FRIDAY'S "Echo de Chine" contained the minutes of the meeting of the French Municipal Council on the 25th ultimo, but there is nothing in them of public interest.

A LITTLE incident of one of the battles reaches the "Englishman" by the last mail. A cockney sergeant in a Highland Regiment was heard shouting to his men, 'For 'eaven's sake, don't forget we're 'ighlanders.'

We have received from Messrs. Dunning & Co., agents of the Crown Cocktails, a charming little Aztec love story, showing

that the term "Cocktail" is a corruption of the Mexican word "Xochitl."

WE learn that the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha, with the enterprise that marks all the undertakings of Japanese Steamship Companies, is opening steam communication between Foochow and Wenchow via Santuao; between Foochow and Tamsui; and between Foochow and Hinghua. The first steamer left Foochow for Santuao on the 29th of April. The other lines will begin running as soon as the steamers which are being built for the purpose are ready.

A RATHER serious disturbance took place down the river on Wednesday (9th) amongst coolies employed at the Shanghai Engineering and Mining Co.'s works and at Messrs. Farnham's Cosmopolitan Dock. The Engineering Co.'s men, it is reported, were going to work at 7 a.m. in boats and started some horse-play, which eventually resulted in a faction fight between the Ningpo and Cantonese coolies. The dock coolies took sides with either party, and a very lively scrimmage ensued, various tools being used as weapons. During the affray a hoy fell into the water and was drowned, but the police believe that the fatality was accidental from what can be learned of the matter. A good many of the combatants were injured, some so severely that they were unable to work. Such fights are not uncommon when Cantonese are brought into contact with natives of other districts, and it is a wonder that Tuesday's affair did not entail a considerable loss of life.

TWENTY-ODD Hunanese pirates, a dozen of their women and several children, out of an alleged company of nearly 80 men, women and children belonging to three large junks were captured by Chinese gunboat men at Woosung on Thursday at noon. It appeared that the pirates had been robbing, in broad daylight, some villages inland, a dozen or so miles from Woosung, escaping with impunity until they got to a village about two miles from Woosung which they as usual robbed. The villagers there, however, gave chase, keeping up a running fight all the way, until the pirate boats got to the mouth of the Woosung creek, trusting to escape by that way to the Yangtze. Their way however was stopped by the gunboats moored at the mouth of the creek and the pirates, seeing that all was lost, jumped into the water to escape individually. More than half were however captured as well as the three junks, whose holds contained large quantities of loot taken from the inland villages. The captured men, women and children were eventually turned over by the gunboat officers to the district magistrate of Paoshan for trial.

THERE was an unconfirmed rumour in native official circles on Sunday that Mr. King Lien-san has been liberated by the Portuguese authorities at Macao.

A NANKING dispatch to the local mandarins states that Li Ping-heng, Imperial Commissioner of Investigation of the Yangtze Valley, was expected to arrive at Nanking from Kiukiang yesterday and that he may remain in the provincial capital a few days before proceeding to inspect the forts and troops at Chinkiang, etc. In May, however, be well to remember in this connection that Li Ping-heng is actually a special agent of the Reactionary Party at Peking engaged in finding out the strength and influence of Foreign nations in the Yangtze Valley and that upon his confidential report thereon will rest the future policy of the Peking Government vis-a-vis Foreign nations.

NORWITHSTANDING the news alleged to have been sent to Ma Kie-chang's family, as reported by us, the fact remains that that gentleman was arrested in Hongkong on the 7th instant on a warrant granted under a judgment of the High Court of England; he was released on Saturday in consequence of first-class security for the full amount of his indebtedness (about

THE U. S. flagship Baltimore with Rear-Admiral Watson on board, which arrived at Woosung on Friday, came from Nagasaki, after having visited Yokohama and Kobe. She is homeward-bound and left for Hongkong yesterday. The cruiser's voyage home will occupy four or five months, as she is to take in the Paris Exhibition en route.

THE C. M. S. Meifoo, which arrived on Sunday from Taku Bar, reports:—Left Taku Bar at 7.50 a.m. on the 10th instant. Had moderate to strong S. and S.E. winds to 36° N.; thence to Shawshean very unsettled weather, with considerable sea, arriving at Shanghai at 8.40 a.m.

THE C. M. S. Haean from Taku, which arrived on Saturday reports:—Moderate to fresh S.S.W. to S.E. winds from Taku Bar to Premontories. Strong southerly wind and head sea, with dense fog off Premontory; from Premontory to port variable winds, occasional heavy rain, and thick hazy weather.

THE str. Broadmayne was docked on Sunday afternoon at Tunkadoo Dock.

THE I.C.S. Taisang, which arrived on Wednesday from Hongkong, reports:—Strong monsoonal weather to Namki Island; moderate and light winds thence to port and sandy atmosphere on approaching the Yangtze.

THE C.M.S. Hsinfung, which arrived yesterday from Tangku via Chefoo, reports:—Crossing the Gulf of Pechili, light to strong N.W. winds, and fine weather prevailed to Chefoo. After rounding the N.E. Promontory strong to light westerly winds and fine weather were carried to Shawshean; thence to port moderate breezes and fine weather.

WHEN the steamer Murex, which left here on Saturday for Saigon, was off Bonham, one of the Lascar sailors fell from the top deck to the bottom of the hold. The man when picked up was unconscious and his skull was fractured. The vessel put back to Woosung on Saturday night and a doctor was called. It was found that to remove the man would be fatal, whereas if he were left aboard there was a chance of saving his life. The doctor gave instructions for his treatment on board and the vessel proceeded to sea on Sunday morning.

THE "Foochow Echo" of the 5th instant reports a fire halfway between the bridge and the city on the 29th ultimo in which upwards of a hundred houses, chiefly shops, were destroyed.

WE have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" to the 12th instant. It gives specimens of some of the anti-foreign placards which are virtually being permitted to be posted in Chihli and Shantung.—The first shipment has gone forward of camel's wool blankets made at Wu Jim-pah's mill at Tientsin.—Services for rain are being held at Tientsin and Peking.—The Provincial Treasurer and Judge of Chihli have issued a proclamation threatening Boxers with summary execution, and meanwhile they are drilling in Peking itself.—The Indian Famine Fund collection in Tientsin amounts to \$4,347 and Tls. 55.—The "P. and T. Times" says:—"A Chinese junk running from here to Newchwang recently took six Russian passengers. Half way between the two ports the junk was attacked by pirates, and in the fight which ensued one of the Russians was killed and three wounded. The pirates appear to have made off after this, and on the arrival of the junk at Newchwang the crew fled in alarm. The owner of the boat was however seized by the Russians and handed over to the Chinese authorities for examination."—The British Minister has entered a vigorous protest with the Chinese Government against the conduct of the Chinese Commissioners at Weihaiwei, who to all appearance are responsible for what has occurred there.

£10,000) having been handed to the London Office of the Bank of China and Japan, Ltd.

THE local mandarins have received dispatches from the South reporting the existence of a widespread rebellion in the provinces of Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Kueichou and Hunan. So far it is only known that the rebels are under one leadership, but full details are expected to arrive in a few days from the officials of the disturbed provinces in question. From Shantung and Chihli provinces the Boxers are reported to be getting stronger and stronger.

THE watermark at Hankow, on the 12th instant was 21ft. 10in. and at Kiukiang on the 13th, 24ft. 2in.

THE N.-D.L.S. Sachsen left Singapore on Thursday the 10th May, a.m., carrying the Imperial German mail, dated Berlin, the 16th ultimo.

THE N.-D.L.S. Preussen, which arrived on Thursday from Japan, reports:—Left Yokohama at 9 a.m. on the 5th of May, arrived at Kobe at 11.40 a.m. on the 6th, and at Nagasaki at 3.50 p.m. on the 7th. From Yokohama to Kobe had mostly westerly winds and rough sea; in the Inland Sea continual rain with light changeable winds. N.W. wind with westerly swell and fine weather prevailed from Nagasaki to Shanghai.

THE N.-D.L.S. Preussen, homeward bound, arrived on Monday night at Hongkong.

THE M. M. S. Indus, with the French mail of the 21st ultimo, left Singapore for Shanghai on Saturday at 7 p.m.

By the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, which arrived here on Wednesday (9th) night from Vancouver, Captain A. M. Bisbee, Harbour Master and Coast Inspector, returned to Shanghai, after being absent on leave.

THE R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at Hongkong on Saturday, at 3 p.m.

THE T. K. K. S. America Maru arrived at San Francisco on the 11th instant.

THE Empress of India ought to have arrived at Woosung about 9 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th had all gone well, but when approaching the entrance to the Yangtze on the run over from Nagasaki the weather became so thick that the steamer had to go half-speed and eventually to anchor. Early on Wednesday morning an attempt was made to pick up some mark by which the steamer could shape a course for Woosung, but this was found to be impossible. When the fog lifted a little about 9.30 a.m. it was discovered that the steamer was off Yangtze Cape, whereupon a course was taken for Gutzlaff, and then on towards Woosung so long as the tide served, but the steamer had to anchor from noon until after 6 p.m. and only arrived at Woosung at 9.30 p.m.

THE R.M.S. Empress of China left Vancouver on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th instant, and may be expected to reach Yokohama on Tuesday, the 22nd.

THE T.K.K.S. Nippon Maru arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on Tuesday and may be expected to reach Woosung on Monday, the 21st instant.

H.M.S. Redpole arrived at 2 p.m. on Saturday from Kiukiang, and left here yesterday afternoon at 3.30 p.m. en route for Hongkong, with time-expired men from the fleet in the North. They are going home in the Undaunted.

H.M.S. Alacrity, with Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, K.C.B., on board, was due at Weihaiwei on the 7th instant. H.M. ships Centurion, Undaunted, and Peacock were reported at Weihaiwei awaiting the Admiral.

THE Austro-Hungarian cruiser Zenta left this for Japan on Saturday.

THE U.S. gunboat Wheeling left on Wednesday for Yokohama and Alaska.

—A most opportune prophetic tablet of the Ming dynasty has been found by the Boxers in a coal mine, in which among other things it is pointed out that "the Ministers are all unsuitable persons; their most detestable work is the negotiation of treaties with foreign nations." Foreigners are apparently to be exterminated on the 9th day of the 9th moon (31st of October). Placards have also been widely posted up, warning the people that foreigners are poisoning the wells.—H.E. Sheng had his farewell audience on the 11th instant.—H.E. Jung Lu has been four weeks on sick leave.—Four inches of rain have fallen in Peking, but still more is wanted.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 12th inst.—The Crown Prince of Siam has left St. Petersburg for London.—The Macao correspondent of the "Hongkong Daily Press" says that the public which takes an interest in Mr. Kin Lien-shan's trial at Macao "can trust in the Chief Justice, Senhor Megalhaes, who knows how to protect an innocent man when he finds him."—Royalty is going wholesale from Indo-China to the Paris Exhibition in the persons of the Emperor of Annam, the King of Cambodia and two Laos Kings! Paris will yet see Four Kings in a Four-wheeler this summer.—In the week ending the 6th inst. in Hongkong there were 34 cases of plague and 32 deaths.—H.M.S. Goliath is to come out at a speed of 12 knots only.—The exports of produce from Cochin China and Cambodia in 1899 were valued at £4,367,000 against £4,257,000 in 1898.—Full accounts appear of the enthusiastic reception given to H.M.S. Terrible.—It appears that the Hongkong Maru was detained at Hongkong by a slight accident to her steamship gear.—Two large stern-wheelers to draw 18 inches each have been built at Singapore for the U.S. authorities in Manila.—The shareholders in the Manila-Dagupan Railway are about to raise £200,000 for repairs.—The "China Mail" thinks that the recent story of an outrage on a young lady is either much exaggerated or entirely baseless.—The revenue of Hongkong in 1899 was \$3,610,143, and the expenditure \$3,162,792.—A young European lady was most seriously assaulted by two Chinese while walking between Glenealey and the Public Gardens early on the 6th, and robbed of money and jewellery to the value of \$400.—The report of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., for 1899 shows an available balance of \$101,764. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent making 11 per cent for the year, add \$25,000 to reserve, and carry forward \$10,764.—There is to be a steamship line from Antwerp and Dunkirk to the Far East.—Singapore is to have a Roman Catholic Club.—There has been a sort of religious rebellion in Raratonga owing to the Sunday, which was previously kept by mistake on Saturday, having been put right.—General McArthur, who is considered a very able man, has assumed command of the Philippines.—A Chinaman who was bitten by a rat in Hongkong has died of plague.—H.M.S. Rosario sailed from Gibraltar on the 7th ultimo.—Mr. William Bibby, Manager of the Raub mines, died at Kuala Lumpur on the 3rd, aged 63.

THE "China Mail" has the following telegram dated Colombo the 5th instant:—

The "Times of Ceylon" says that it is proposed to dispatch the Boer prisoners to Ceylon, where barracks will be erected on a site suggested on the plains beyond Nuvara Eliya, the terminus of the railway line.

The climate is excellent, and being far removed from the large centres of population, the district is most suitable for the purpose. It is probable that a British regiment from India will be sent to guard the prisoners.

A large sum will be necessary to provide the accommodation, but no serious objec-

tions to the scheme are entertained locally.

The following notes are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

The Maharaja of Jeypur has given the sum of fifteen lakhs to the Famine fund, which he stipulates shall be permanently invested through trustees and the interest be devoted to the relief of present sufferers from famine or any sufferers from future scarcity.

The dissatisfaction of the populace with the Plague measures at Cawnpore found vent in serious rioting last month. On the 11th ultimo thousands of work-people attacked the Plague Segregation Camp and destroyed it. The Police were powerless, and the troops were called out, and in the disturbance ten deaths occurred. The Light Horse and Volunteer Rifle patrols were required to guard the mills and factories, and business in the city was suspended. The Lieutenant-Governor proceeded at once to Cawnpore to investigate the Plague measures.

In connection with our telegram on the Indian Famine, the following paragraph from "The Times of India" of the 15th ult. may be noted:—"There are now nearly five millions on relief, an increase of 94,000 being reported during the last week. Increases of 38,000 occurred in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, 32,000 in the Bombay Native States, and 23,000 in Bombay. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of 54,000 in the Central India States. Subscriptions towards the relief of the famine-stricken continue to pour in from all quarters. Within the last week a sum of Rs. 15,000 has come from Shanghai, followed by Rs. 20,000 (third instalment) from Singapore.

THE "Hongkong Telegraph" publishes the following telegrams from its own correspondent at Labuan:—

2nd May.

It is reported that the Rajah of Sarawak started to-day on an expedition into the interior by way of the Trusan River with a force of a thousand men, in order to attack the Murut tribes bordering on Dutch territory. These Muruts are said to have killed hundreds of Kyan Dyaks, a tribe owing allegiance to Rajah Brooke.

May 3rd.

On the night of Friday last the town of Kudat and its environs were attacked by a native force under the command of Mat Sater, the half brother of the late Mat Salleh, the notorious rebel chief. The town itself suffered severely, the Government magazine and a Maxim gun being captured by the rebels. These were, however, subsequently retaken. Two of the British North Borneo Constabulary were killed and seven wounded, including Mr. G. N. Malcolm, Wing Officer of the force. Twenty-five Chinese were killed and the environs of the town were entirely destroyed. Many refugees have arrived here. The cause of the outbreak and the attack upon Kudat is the general dissatisfaction amongst the natives with the rule of the Chartered Company.

May 4th.

The s.s. Taganac is overdue and has probably been requisitioned for the relief of Kudat, either at Sandakan or the former port. The Marudu sailed at midnight yesterday for Gaya with extra police. There is no further news from Kudat.

The departure of Rajah Brooke's expedition, presumably for the Trusan River, is assuming a more important phase, as it is now rumoured that he intends to compel the people of Brunei to pay poll-tax. I am proceeding to Brunei to make enquiries and will advise you later.

THE "Hongkong Telegraph" of the 10th has the following dispatch from its own correspondent:—

Labuan, 10th May.

There is nothing fresh to report from Kudat itself, but the coast ports are in an

excited state and are fearing attack. A force of British North Borneo Constabulary is pursuing the enemy with the usual result.

The Rajah of Sarawak's expedition turns out to be most important. It consists of fifteen hundred men, part proceeding to the Trusan River and part to the Barau River. The Rajah is said to have organised the affairs of Muara, which is in the Sultan of Brunei's territory, without the Sultan's permission and by so doing contemning the latter's sovereign rights and with no protest upon the part of Great Britain, the protecting Power.

It is reported that the contingent sent to the Trusan River, under the command of the Rajah Muda, has experienced considerable trouble and has halted to await re-inforcements coming from Sarawak with Rajah Brooke four days hence.

The hinterland tribes are said to muster ten thousand strong and to be well armed. It is reported that they refuse to consent to the Rajah's benevolent assimilation and decline to pay tribute which has never yet been exacted by the Sultan of Brunei.

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 8th, Kobe the 9th, and Nagasaki the 10th instant.—There is a remarkable "penchant" in Japan at present for casting statistics of public men.—It is news to the "Japan Mail" to learn that there are any hills near Shanghai, but then the "Mail's" omniscience does not extend to China.—In the three weeks ending the 25th of April foreign firms are stated to have exported gold from Japan to the value of 4,650,000 yen.—A disease has attacked the fishes in the Tokio ponds and moats which is caused by a bacillus that is fatal only to rats. The rats of Tokio are to be destroyed by the administration of this bacillus in their food.—The "Kobe Herald" gives a very graphic account of the review of the Japanese fleet—anchored in four lines, three miles long, parallel with the shore—at Kobe by the Mikado on the 30th ultimo.—There had been fresh cases of plague at Osaka.—The Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., pays a final dividend of 15 per cent for the year ending 31st March last, making 25 per cent for the year.—The N.Y.K. have bought the Russia steamer Vostok to replace the Tokio Maru.—There has been another explosion of chemicals in Kobe harbour, this time on board the Bamberg.—The rats of Osaka are being inoculated with rat-plague.—It is reported that Russia by the distribution of Tls. 3,000,000 has obtained the right to extend the trans-Siberian railway to Peking.—The "Nagasaki Press" says:—"A Seoul telegram states that an American capitalist has offered to advance the Korean Government a loan of 5 million yen, provided that the Government will grant him a concession, the nature of which is not stated. Another Seoul telegram states that Mr. Pritchard Morgan has left for England, where he will organise a syndicate with a capital of one million pounds sterling, to be invested in various industrial undertakings in Corea."—The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha proposes to re-export 6,000 bales of cheap cotton to England.—Mr. Kent, the officer of the Tamba Maru who was treated so unjustly in the Japanese Courts, received a cheque for 550 yen and an explanatory letter from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce before leaving recently for home.—According to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Union there were 71 mills working in Japan in 1899 against 77 in 1898. They produced 770,742 and 671,059 bales of yarn respectively; and their respective consumption of cotton is given as 2,796,675 and 5,139,076 piculs; in which there seems to be some error.—Great preparations were being made for the imperial wedding.

THE "Japan Mail" has the following under the heading "Corean Affairs":—

The title deeds of the land acquired by Russia at Masampo have been duly handed over, it is said. The land will be applied to the use of the Volunteer Fleet. In other words, it will be a coaling station, much after the fashion of Inasa at Nagasaki.

With regard to the much-rumoured secret treaty between Russia and Corea concerning the non-alienation of Kôje Island, it remains still secret. Newspaper correspondents telegraphing from Seoul aver that there is no prospect of its contents becoming known unless the Japanese Government presses the Corean for an explanation, and that the Japanese Government is not likely to do so unless the Diet becomes inconveniently inquisitive. The treaty begins to assume a mythical character, we think.

The Corean Government's attempt to secure a loan of silver for the purpose of coining is said to have been unsuccessful, the conditions being prohibitive, but it is anticipated that no difficulty will ultimately be experienced in getting the money.

Rumour says that the Corean Government had agreed to take twenty thousand yen worth of stock in the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

THE "Japan Mail" says:—

The twelve articles of a secret convention said to have been recently concluded between Russia and Corea, are published by the "Mainichi Shimbun." They bear the mark of a canard on their face, but it may interest our readers to know the kind of concessions that the news-mongers think probable under such circumstances. They are these:—(1) There shall be perpetual peace between Russia and Corea. (2) Corea shall be under the protection of Russia and Japan. (3) Limits shall be set to the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Japanese in Corea. (4) The Empress of Corea shall be chosen from among the Russian princesses. (5) The Greek Church shall be the State religion of Corea. (6) A Russian subject shall be employed in the capacity of adviser to the Corean Finance Department, and (7) A Russian subject shall be similarly appointed to the War Department. (8) The consent of the Russian Minister in Seoul shall be obtained with respect to all appointments, removals, or changes of Corean officials. (9) The settlement of Russian subjects in Corea shall be encouraged. (10) All mining and forestry concessions in Corea shall be given to Russian subjects. (11) Russia shall have a naval port in Corea. (12) That all Corean subjects shall remove their top-knots. These fantastic provisions are said to have been published by a Corean newspaper and to have elicited a denial from the Emperor. The "Mainichi Shimbun's" correspondent adds that there is back-entrance communication between the Russian Legation and the Palace, and that the Emperor often visits the Russian Representative privately. That touch alone was wanted to finish off the burlesque picture.

THE "Japan Herald" says:—

A telegram has been received in Osaka to the effect that the U.S. steamer Winchester foundered somewhere in the Pacific, while on her way to the East, with 8,500 bales of cotton on board, consigned to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Nippon Cotton Company. The value of the cargo is Y.800,000.

THIS appears to be the vessel mentioned in the following extract from the "N. Y. Maritime Register":—

Winchester (Br. s.s.), from Pensacola via Bermuda, &c., for Yokohama and Hiogo, on Mch 23 was ashore at Sheikhseyd, near Perim, lying across narrow straits. She was extensively damaged about the fore-foot, and her port tank was leaking. The after part of the vessel was resting on the rocks, but her sternpost had sustained no apparent damage. Her cargo was being discharged 24th. All attempts to tow off the stranded vessel proved unsuccessful.

The following is a translation of a very interesting letter to a Hankow resident from his native agent at Wuchang, which we have been kindly permitted to make public:—

To Mr. ———

The Imperial High Commissioner Li (Li Ping-heng) returned to the provincial capital (Wuchang) on Tuesday, the 3rd day of the moon. He had gone to Yochou, Hunan, on a tour of investigation, making notes of what he saw, going up as far as Ichang in this province (Hupei), coming here (Wuchang) direct from the last named city. When he arrived he was met in grand state by the Viceroy (Chang Chih-tung), Governor (Yü Yin-lin), and other officials of the city, and escorted to his previous residence at the Manchu guild-house.

I hear that Li Ping-heng during this trip did not make any discoveries of misdeemeanours or irregularities amongst the officials *en route*, but appeared to have simply bent his energies to quietly noting down the number of foreigners in each city or town he visited, how much landed property they had in their possession, and again, how many troops there are quartered in each place, whether they appeared to be of any use or not in an emergency. Beyond noting these down the Imperial Commissioner did nothing. Since his arrival in Wuchang he has been extremely busy paying and receiving calls amongst the high officials of the city, and in a conversation with the Viceroy with regard to the grand review of troops at Hungshan, expressed himself as extremely pleased with what he had seen. He desired to witness another review in the parade ground inside the city; but this has not been settled yet. Li Ping-heng has announced his intention to make a tour down the River (Yangtze), visiting Nanking, etc., within two or three days. Again, on the day of the Imperial Commissioner's arrival here, there also arrived from Peking the Governor of Yunnan (Viceroy of the Yun-Kuei provinces, Sung Fan). This Governor's surname is Sung. He is a Manchu, and only a little over fifty years of age. He is a favourite of the Empress Dowager. He starts for his post in a day or two. * * *

THE "Manila Times" says that information had been received at Cebu that the Filipino crew of the steamer Escano had mutinied, killing the captain and all the Europeans on board, including the owner, Senor Escano, and had then scuttled the vessel and escaped.

"The Times" of the 2nd ultimo. had the following:—

GENERAL JOUBERT.

(Died March 27th 1900.)

With those that bred, with those that loosed, the strife

He had no part whose hands were clean of gain;

But, subtle, strong and stubborn, gave his life

To a lost cause and knew the gift was vain.

Later shall rise a people, sane and great,
Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one,

Telling old battles over without hate—
Noblest his name shall pass from sire to son.

He shall not meet the onswep of our van
In the doomed city when we close the score;

Yet o'er his grave—his grave that holds a man—

Our deep-tongued guns shall answer his once more.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

On the 4th ultimo, the following significant note appeared in large type in the "Times":—

The "Cologne Gazette," in its issue of Monday evening, publishes a telegram

from London, of which the following is a translation:—

"The Times" prints a poem by Rudyard Kipling in praise of Joubert and adds the explicit comment that the agent who sold the last instalment of 50,000 rifles and 12 howitzer to the Transvaal could sing a pretty song (ein Liedchen) about Joubert's clean hands."

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that, no such comment appeared in "The Times." The statement is entirely untrue.

And this was followed on the 7th by the following note:—

We drew attention, on Wednesday last, to a London telegram published by the "Cologne Gazette" in its evening edition of April 2, as asserting that "The Times" had added a disagreeable comment to Mr. Rudyard Kipling's verses on the death of General Joubert. For that assertion there was no foundation. The "Cologne Gazette" explains, in yesterday's issue, that it wrongly attributed this comment to "The Times" owing to "an error in the transmission of the telegram."

HERE is a snake story from the "Manila Times" of the 28th ult.:—

While giving a public exhibition, attended by about 300 natives, on Calle Gamba yesterday, Ramon Cruz, a native, was killed by a boa constrictor which he had coiled about his body, and while so coiled the snake was aggravated by a small dog which bit his tail. This no doubt aroused the savage instinct in the brute, and in its demonstrations against the dog caused it perhaps unconsciously to crush its master to death. No hand was raised by the natives and had an American been present the snake would no doubt have been unsuccessful, as a sharp knife would have prevented Cruz's death. The snake had been in Cruz's possession for about four years and was devoted not only to Cruz but his entire family, and this feeling was reciprocated by them. After uncoiling itself from its dead master's body the snake crawled to the Tondo canal and disappeared into the water. Cruz was buried yesterday afternoon at La Loma cemetery.

UNDER the heading "Russia has no fear of England," the San Francisco "Examiner" has the following rodomontade, which, for the edification of its readers, it attributes to Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"Why should England protest or make a fuss because Russia has massed troops at Kushan, and taken a foothold in Persia? We are at home. England has nothing to say about what we are doing within the limits of our frontiers.

As for Persia, she is not, as far as I know, a vassal state of Great Britain. She is free to grant concessions for railroads to whomsoever it seems good to her, and to contract loans with whomsoever she pleases. Nothing in all that concerns the English.

To say that the cause of the Boers is as dear to us as possible, and that of their aggressor as odious, would be only to tell what is already known. Our people hope most ardently for the victory of the Boers and for the crushing of the English—as do all other peoples, for that matter, for upon this point unanimity is absolute.

The question that every one here is asking himself is, can we passively assist at the complete crushing of the Dutch population of South Africa? And it will be necessary to answer it. For above the interest of peace lies the interest of humanity. It is impossible to disguise it: the war which the English are making against the Boers is essentially a war against humanity. In this regard, what our Emperor will decide I cannot say, or even know, at present. But he will direct something, for his heart bleeds at the sight of what is happening in South Africa. If he takes his time in

deciding, it is because his decision will be of great weight for Europe and the world.

Whatever the Emperor decides, Russia will carry it out—and without fear of the English fleet, even admitting that it is what the English proclaim it to be, invincible, than which nothing is less certain because nothing is less proved. And we have even less fear of the British army.

Admit or not, England is, militarily and politically, in full decadence. Politically she has slipped into the hands of execrable demagogues, at once shameless speculators and blatant charlatans. Militarily she is served by mercenaries (who have something better to do than march to death for enthusiasm), commanded by officers as a rule of mediocre education, who have not been able to acquire, in wars which are more like hunts than anything else, the experience necessary to command an army in the European sense.

The English military decadence is undeniable. And it is not only in South Africa that this decadence is known, but also on the banks of the Nile and the Ganges. England keeps herself very busy throwing dust in the eyes of the world by making her great warships parade the seas, so as to give to herself and to others the illustration of power. It is trouble wasted. She convinces no one any more. Everyone knows that it is upon land and not upon the sea, that the great battles will take place which—for her iniquities, for her crimes—England will, perhaps, be obliged to fight. And upon land England will be beaten wherever she engages in combat with the powers of Europe.

If England were to have a war with Russia she would be irrevocably lost. There is not a shadow of doubt about that. Oh, we shall not go to seek her out in her island, where, anyway, she is stifling. But we shall know enough to strike her where she is most vulnerable, in India—within our reach. I believe she will surely defend herself with all her strength, but that she will no less surely succumb. The day the Russian avalanche, rolling from the heights of the Pamirs, crashes down upon India, with dreadful force, Britannic domination in the vast Empire of the Far East will be at an end.

And how will England, who has had so much trouble to put down the different insurrections of ill-armed, ill-equipped, badly led, starving Hindoos, succeed in repelling a Russian army of invasion of two or three hundred thousand men, which will be an army of the best, and which can be increased, if need be, to a million soldiers?

This task, in fact, would be beyond her strength. And nothing would be left for her soon but to evacuate a country which she conquered once by ruse rather than by valour and has since kept by violence and despotism.

England—I repeat what I have said before—is an intruder in the Far East. She came here to gather for herself at small cost the possessions of others, which she has kept in spite of right, by processes of filibustering and piracy—the same which she is using in South Africa to hold against all a country she stole from its lawful owners.

And she will inevitably be expelled from it some day. Is this day about to dawn? I do not know. England has sinned against God and against man. It may be the terrible punishment she has earned is in sight."

It is, of course, impossible that such stuff as this should have been communicated to a San Francisco paper by a statesman like Count Muravieff, and we only reproduce it to show the sort of pabulum that a "yellow" journal which panders to the tastes of the lowest classes in the United States sets before its customers.

Miscellaneous Articles.

PLAQUES.

11th May.

FOREMOST among the quaint gifts bestowed by, or in the name of, the Chinese Emperor, on the recent occasion of his 30th birthday, upon those of his high ministers whom he, or the Empress, delights to honour was the "square dragon plaque" granted "for his wearing" to the Grand Secretary Li. It must have been difficult to find, in or out of the Dynastic Institutes, an honour which Li Hung-chang has not yet won and worn, and it is not surprising that foreign translators should have been puzzled by the phrase. His Majesty's gift was not "a robe embroidered with dragons in squares," but rather the privilege of wearing on front and back a square medallion upon which is worked a five-clawed dragon—the imperial emblem. Every schoolboy, at any rate in China, knows that the officials of this country wear on occasion an embroidered plaque which in some way indicates their rank. Most such schoolboys, big or little, could add that civil mandarins as they would call them, are marked by a bird, and military by a beast. A few would be prepared to refer you to the page in Giles or Williams where the appropriate beast or bird for each of the nine ranks is set down, as well in English as in the dog Latin of science. But beyond that, we fancy none would venture. And yet if one approaches the subject in a practical way, it is by no means lacking in interest.

By this we do not mean, if a man brings to bear upon it the erudition of an Eddins or the particularity of a Parker; from our present point of view it doesn't really matter one straw whether the emblem of the 9th civilian rank is properly rendered by "a longtailed jay" or "a paradise flycatcher," or whether the "fairy crane" of the 1st rank should be technically, if far from gracefully, adjectived into *montignesia* or into *viridirostris*. The practical application we have in mind is rather, if so mild a pun may be permitted, to our mantelcovers or our portières. Most of us have at some time or other collected embroideries among which have occasionally figured a mandarin medallion or two. When the stage of miserly gloating over these treasures has been passed and they have been put to use as drawing-room ornaments, the most obvious destiny of the plaque has been to form the centre-piece of a cushion; and far too many of us have not the moral courage to avoid the obvious. But no matter where the plaque may find itself, a fair comes sooner or later when its fair owner is interrogated by some

inquisitive globe-trotter as to its meaning. If she has had the moderation to confine herself to a single medallion, or to a pair differing in no respect, she may safely answer, "That? Oh that's a mandarin's breastplate." But if she happen to possess one in which the bird is turned towards the right and another where it faces to the left, a critical inquisitor may easily pose her unless she can draw with promptitude and despatch upon her imagination or evade the question skillfully.

How should it be otherwise? The present sources of information open to the ordinary resident are disappointingly small. The dictionaries will give her, as we have said, lists of the insignia of the nine ranks (there are in effect, ten civilian and nine military ranks, but let that pass), and equivalents over which they squabble. But how is she to make out one from the other? The very embroidery seller from whom she purchased them cannot always tell her; or rather he can tell her (for no true Chinaman would show himself ignorant before a foreigner) but he will most probably be contradicted by his fellow over the way. If she has been fortunate enough to get hold of some Tientsin plaques with movable birds, it is easy to arrive, by happy guess work, at the fairly correct conclusion that the body of the plaque is of no consequence, and that it is only the bird, or beast as the case may be, that differentiates the badge. The bird, she observes, always points to a red circle which she has no difficulty in believing to be the Chinese sun; but why should this circle be in some cases in the right-hand top corner and in others on the left? Why should some medallions be round while the great majority are square?

Some sinologue might have answered all these questions in advance, perhaps some sinologue has, but where is he to be found? What is needed is a popular handbook on plaques; or rather, a drawing-room guide to everything collectable in China that is at once artistic and curious. A row of mandarin medallions appliqués at random on a set of curtains may look equally ornamental with a series showing the ranks in proper sequence, but the latter would from many points of view be more valuable than the former. For one thing it would confer on its possessor that sense of superiority to the ignorant crowd which is so pleasant to men-folk and even, sometimes, to women-kind. A drawing-room, of course, is not a museum, but it is a place of conversation; and there are occasions when aids to conversation are a real boon. Could the hostess be in a position to explain that this plaque is round because it was worn by a Manchu lady, that (with the dragon)

because it belonged to a marquis; this beast is described by that funny Mr. Giles as "a fabulous monster which gores wicked people and eats fire in its ravenous fury," and is only used by Taotais when at the head of their troops; and the sun to the right shows that that medallion came from a lady's coat; quite ten minutes of talk might be readily manufactured. Is there not, too, something to be made of the fact that while the wife of a Chinese official is entitled to wear the same back and breastplate as her husband (except that her sun is on the left) she, if he is a military man wears a civil badge, and in any case does in practice don the insignia of a rank one degree higher? The serious might draw deductions from this, for a whole half hour, on the estimation in which women are held in China; while the frivolous could enliven five minutes by fancy sketches of a Post-captain's wife glorious in the black feathers and triple loop of a Consul-General's cocked hat.

WEIHAIWEI.

14th May.

It seems that there must continue to be constant trouble at Weihaiwei owing to the happy-go-lucky way in which its taking over was managed, and the want of any proper announcement to the natives that they had passed under British rule. Weihaiwei is treated as a sort of nobody's child; the Home Government do little or nothing to show that they want it, and the Legation at Peking does not insist on the fact of the transfer of authority being impressed on the natives. Our correspondent writes that the durbar to which the village headmen were invited was duly held on the 2nd ultimo. The attendance was large enough, but, in the judgment of competent natives present, not very respectful in its behaviour. The training of volunteers was forbidden, British authority judicial and fiscal asserted, and protection promised to the well-behaved and orderly. The headmen requested the release of the three prisoners taken by the military the week before. This was, of course, refused. The prisoners were tried by the Administrator the following day and shortly afterwards released on security being given for their good behaviour.

In due course Li Taotai arrived on the Chinese cruiser Haishen, Captain Lin, these two gentlemen, with Yen, the resident Taotai, forming, as we have previously stated, the Chinese portion of the boundary commission. The story of Mr. Li's conduct during the time he remained within the city walls is full of interest to the student of Chinese ways. He retried the three prisoners just mentioned, and decided that they had done nothing out of keeping with their standing as

literary men in calling out the trainbands, a course in which they were fully justified by tradition and the prevailing disquiet. These statements were naturally taken to mean that the training of the volunteers need not be abandoned. Another interesting fact was that Mr. Li promptly showed himself acquainted with the contents of the late telegrams sent by the British authorities to his superiors.

The British authorities stipulated that when Mr. Li met the local gentry and headmen a British representative should be present. A few days later Mr. Li announced that he should not require a meeting with the gentry, as they had called on him at different times, and he had taken advantage of their visits to give them individually all the needed assurances as agreed. The truth, however, is that the gentry, a more numerous and more representative body than that which attended the durbar previously mentioned, awaited Mr. Li's arrival and met him publicly the following day in the City Temple. He there and then stated that the British had no right to the taxes, and were not empowered to administer justice in the leased territory, and he produced a copy of the Treaty in support of his ruling. One of the chief men of the city, the same man who three years ago instigated the attack on the first house rented to a foreigner in the city, ventured to make a statement, which was indeed in accordance with truth, though in conflict with the local magistrate's report, and which supported the contention of the British authorities on a point connected with the levying of taxes. This gentleman was immediately dismissed from Mr. Li's presence, much to the delight of the crowd, who jeered him as he left the *ramén*.

When it came to the delimitation of the boundary, procrastination was, of course, the order of the day. At last, however, the British fixed a day for the start, and adhered to their decision despite many pleas for delay. On the day appointed Colonel Bower and Major Penrose started as arranged, preceded by the Chinese Commissioners. When the work was about half done, the latter were detained by the people in a village just outside the boundary, nearly due south of Weihaiwei. At first there was some apprehension that an attack might be intended on the British Commissioners. Accordingly 170 men of the 1st Chinese Regiment under Major Bruce moved out, making a night march, but as all seemed quiet, most of them returned the following day.

The charges made by the natives against their own officials are twofold. First, that unpatriotically and without the knowledge of the Emperor they have sold the place and the

people to the British for their own ends. Secondly, that the local Magistrate, having collected the taxes for himself and not for the British, now appears with the British to settle the boundary, "Are we," they ask, "to pay taxes to both?" The reason for the detention of the Chinese officials in this particular place is probably to be found in the fact that an influential family finds itself within British territory. They are now engaged at Peking endeavouring to get the boundary altered. Their success would obviously be fruitful in trouble. Moreover, a still more influential family finds itself just within the boundary line a little further east, and it will probably imitate its neighbours.

On Friday the 4th instant Colonel Bower moved camp ten miles to the east of his former position at Tsao-miaotze, leaving Captain Watson and a company of the 1st Chinese Regiment there. On Saturday afternoon, the 5th, a crowd of two or three hundred natives, armed with hoes and other implements, attacked Major Penrose, who had with him an escort of six men. The noise of the escort's firing aroused the camp only a quarter of a mile away, and brought Colonel Bower and the remainder of the company to the rescue. They were none too soon. Major Penrose after emptying his revolver was knocked down by a stone, and beaten, and stabbed with a bayonet. Captain Pereira was also knocked down, with his neck between the prongs of a pitchfork; his assailant was bayoneted by one of the soldiers. Ultimately the crowd was driven off, carrying away its wounded, and leaving sixteen dead on the field. On Sunday the 6th, Captain Watson's camp was attacked by about two thousand natives, who were driven away after a number had been killed. Both these attacks occurred on market day. The Chinese Commissioners have been prisoners for some days in a village outside British territory. Thus far our correspondent; he does not say whether it was thought in Weihaiwei that the Chinese Commissioners connived at their own capture. Meanwhile we learn that work at Weihaiwei is at a standstill, the workmen having all gone off to their homes to see how their families are getting on.

Sir Frank Swettenham, K.C.M.G., Resident-General of the Federated Malay States, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, *en route* to Weihaiwei, on which it is understood that he is to report to the British Government; and it is to be hoped that some decision as to the future of the territory will soon be arrived at.

THE STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND TINGHAI.

15th May.

WE recorded at the time the inauguration by the China Navigation Co. of a steamer service between Shanghai and the port of Tinghai in the island of Chusan; and again not long since we recorded the discontinuance of the service owing to the refusal of the Commissioner of Customs here, acting under the instructions of the Chinese authorities, to continue to grant the steamer a clearance. The matter has been taken up energetically by the British Consul-General here, the British Minister at Peking, the China Association, etc., and it is to be trusted that the Superintendent of Trade, the Viceroy at Nanking, will be soon forced to give way.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer Hoangho was put on the route between Shanghai and Tinghai under the first of the amended Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland, which reads: "The inland waters of China are hereby opened to all such steamers, native or foreign, as are specially registered for that trade at the Treaty ports. They may proceed to and fro at will under the following Regulations, but they must confine their trade to the inland waters and must not proceed to places out of Chinese territory. The expression 'inland waters' is used with similar meaning to that given for places in the interior ('nei-ti') in the IVth Article of the Chefoo Convention." The said IVth Article of the Chefoo Convention says: "The words 'nei-ti,' inland, . . . apply as much to places on the sea coasts and river shores, as to places in the interior not opened to foreign trade."

The Hoangho was originally built in Shanghai for service on the Yangtze and was well known for years as the Kungwo. She is not properly speaking a sea-going vessel, though she has been sent up to Taku to act as a lighter on the Peiho, and has run in the Gulf of Pechili under the Inland Navigation Regulations. Before she began to run between Shanghai and Tinghai, the China Navigation Co. consented to some delay at the request of the Commissioner of Customs, M. Rocher, who, of course, fully satisfied himself as to her coming properly under the Regulations. It was not until she had made several successful trips that the Commissioner of Customs refused to clear her, at the instance of the Taotai here moved thereto by the Chékiang (Ningpo) authorities, on the ground that Tinghai is not an inland place in the sense of the Regulations, and that the Hoangho is a sea-going vessel and not of the type described in the Regulations. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the agents of the China Navi-

gation Co., of course protested, and the China Association took the matter up, and telegraphed to the British Minister at Peking on the subject. Sir Claude Macdonald replied that he had been working at the question and had been pressing the Chinese Government to rectify the gross obstructiveness of the provincial authorities.

Meanwhile, representations have been made by the British Consul-General, Mr. Pelham Warren, to the Viceroy at Nanking, whose reply is that the Inland Regulations apply only to steam launches, and that Tinghai is not an inland port; and the Taotai and Commissioner of Customs have been informed that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire intend to claim damages for every day the steamer is detained. As regards the objection that Tinghai is not an inland port, we have already shown that this is covered by the reference to the Chefoo Convention; as regards the objection to the size of the steamer, it may be noted that she is no more of a sea-going type than steam-launches which occasionally have to go to sea, and that there are two Chinese steamers, the Yungning and Haimen, of much the same class as the Hoangho, running between Ningpo and Haimen, the port of Taichow, via Tinghai, under the Inland Navigation Regulations. The reasons given by the Taotai here and the Viceroy for refusing to clear the Hoangho are, of course, only pretexts, the fact being that the two Chinese steamers just named are partly owned by officials, that they take cargo from Tinghai to Ningpo, which is then transhipped to Shanghai, and that the Hoangho, by taking cargo direct from Tinghai to Shanghai, interfered with their trade. Further, the Ningpo Taotai is deprived of some of his "squeezes" by the Hoangho's running direct between Shanghai and Ningpo; and there is very little doubt that if Messrs. Butterfield and Swire would allow the Hoangho to call at Ningpo, it would be found that Tinghai is such a port as is contemplated in the Inland Navigation Regulations, and that the Hoangho is such a steamer as is contemplated in them; these conclusions following, indeed, from the fact that the Yungning and Haimen are allowed to run to Tinghai under the Regulations.

It is impossible that our Government can give up the right achieved by Sir Claude because the illegitimate gains of certain officials at Ningpo are interfered with. If the Hoangho were a German steamer she would be running clearance or no clearance with a gunboat alongside her; this is the course the Germans have adopted with their hulks on the Yangtze; and it is the simplest and most successful way of dealing with Chinese obstruction. To our Foreign Office such a course appears too

drastic, but we trust that they will not allow the question to be frittered away in negotiations, but will make the Viceroy understand that he is wrong, and that the Hoangho must not be interfered with.

THE CHINA DEBATE.

I.

16th May.

THE debate on the China question in the House of Commons on the 30th of March last was opened by Mr. Joseph Walton in a speech to which the "Times" devotes a column and a-half, and of which Mr. Walton has sent us a verbatim report which is unfortunately too long for reproduction in our columns. Long as it is, there is no padding in it and it is full of truth and sound sense, for Mr. Walton made the best of his time while he was out here, he observed intelligently, carefully, and exhaustively, and he has put the fruit of his observation into an address which is worth much more than the ephemeral attention it receives as a speech in the House. Whatever our politics, we must all agree, that is, all Britishers who take any interest in the political situation here, in thanking Mr. Walton for drawing attention to "the failure of Her Majesty's Government to uphold British commercial and political interests in China." We must also agree with him in holding that South Africa should not be allowed to absorb the whole energies of the Government, "that we would be unworthy of the great imperial responsibilities which rest upon our shoulders, were we to allow the affairs, however important, of any one part of our Empire to monopolise our attention to the serious neglect of vital interests in other parts of the world."

After this prelude, Mr. Walton began his address by drawing attention to the signal success American diplomacy has achieved in securing a declaration from all the Great Power of their intent to maintain the Open Door in China. The United States, he showed, have succeeded in getting a promise of equality of railway rates, "which the British Government failed to secure in the Anglo-Russian Agreement." He mentioned that "no-one was so much surprised as were the Russians themselves at their being allowed to take Port Arthur." Mr. Walton described what he had seen of Russian possession of Manchuria and naturally laughed at the opening of Chinwangtao as a treaty port—by the by, it appears that the Foreign Office has appointed a Consul to this "open bay surrounded by sandhills; no sign of population, except a few fishermen's cottages, and no trade."

After a word or two on the much-vaunted Anglo-Russian agreement,

which gave Russia everything she wanted and us nothing at all, Mr. Walton noticed that while the Russians with their trans-Caspian railway were increasing their hold on China, our Government actually refused to give any encouragement to a railway from British Burma to the Upper Yangtze, "and this at a time when France is vigorously pushing on with the construction of her railway from Tongking through Hunan to Szechuan, by which she will draw the trade of South-west China through French territories with the aid of protective tariffs, instead of our being able to carry on a free and unrestricted trade through British Burma." Mr. Walton mentioned how our Government had refused to allow British capitalists to build a railway from Tientsin to Kalgan, though that line would not have been in Manchuria at all. He pointed out that Japan was only too ready to co-operate with us in securing the treaty rights of all nations in China. He then went on to contrast the activity displayed by the Germans at Tsingtao with the British neglect of Weihaiwei, and mentioned the utter baselessness of Mr. Balfour's statement that it was physically impossible to connect Weihaiwei with the interior by railway. But as we have tied our hands by our spontaneous promise to Germany, Mr. Walton thought that "in all probability the best course would be to hand Weihaiwei over to Germany, if she, in return would support our taking another naval base at or near the mouth of the Yangtze."

British concessionaries, said Mr. Walton, had not got on with their railways because they were not assisted by their Government to get such terms as were granted to other Powers. He pointed out the obstacles that had been put by the Chinese Government in the way of the ratification of the American contract for the Hankow-Canton line; and that, "if the concessionaries of the Peking-Hankow railway are allowed to secure this concession"—as they have been trying to do—"it will give to Russia and France a railway system through the heart of the Chinese Empire from the extreme north to the extreme south, and will place them practically in military occupation of it." He showed how Russia had obtained a concession for a railway to Hsianfu, which will effectually bar the road for the Peking Syndicate. He exposed once more the emptiness of the Yangtze Valley Agreement with China, and dwelt on the surrender of British prestige involved in the extension of the French Settlement at Shanghai, of which we think a great deal too much has been made. He showed also the emptiness of the Government's determination to patrol the Yangtze, and the unfitness of the

Woodcock and Woodlark for the passage of the Gorges. He dwelt on the delay and the inadequate means employed to suppress piracy on the West River: showed what a farce the Inland Navigation Regulations had been made; and mentioned the vast political as well as religious labours of the French Jesuit priests in Szechuan. Our ignorance of the Upper Yangtze, as far as regards charts, he said, was as complete as our ignorance of the country round Ladysmith.

Mr. Walton sounded a note of warning which is not unnecessary at home when he said that the annexation to Tongking of Szechuan, Yunnan, Kuangsi, and Kuangtung was within the scope of French designs. He pointed out that "seven-eighths of the imports into French Indo-China in 1885 went from England, Germany, and Switzerland, and that to-day, owing to differential duties in favour of French goods amounting in some cases to 50 per cent, three-fourths of the imports go from France and only one-fourth from the rest of the world." Here, he said, "we have an object-lesson of the vital importance of resolutely upholding our just commercial rights in South and South-west China, if in the future we are not to see British trade strangled by differential tariffs in these regions also."

The mistake that has been made, against the remonstrances of Hongkong, in the acceptance of the present boundary of the Kowloon Extension did not escape Mr. Walton: and he justly remarked on the delusive and unsatisfactory nature of the concessions really obtained from China, as compared with the declarations made by Government in Parliament. Of the recent Blue Book he justly remarked that in its record of dealings with the Tsungli Yamén, it "hardly contains one instance where a distinct diplomatic success has been achieved." He urged the Government to seek the friendly co-operation of the Great Powers in the promotion of administrative reforms in China: the replacement of the Emperor on his throne: the increase of the Customs tariff with the abolition of internal squeezes, and the equitable levy of *likin*; the fixing of the proportion of the revenue to be paid to the provincial and central authorities, respectively: the proper payment of the officials: the reorganisation of the Chinese army and navy; the institution of conservancy boards; and the ratification of railway concessions on satisfactory terms. "If joint action," he said, "were taken by the United States of America, England, Japan, and Germany in support of the policy I have indicated, it would be difficult for Russia and France to hold aloof," nor do we believe that France, at any rate, would wish to hold aloof. Mr.

Walton concluded his long and able indictment by saying:—

"Mr. Speaker, I have always recognised the vast importance to British trade of the development of our Indian Empire. But the great Empire of China, with its 400 millions of industrious trading people, its greater fertility of soil, and its enormous mineral resources, is in my opinion of still greater importance to the British nation, considered from a commercial point of view.

"I therefore, earnestly hope that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs may be able to assure the House to-night that this policy of preserving China for the Chinese and developing her resources in the interests alike of the population of that country and of all nations will receive the vigorous and determined support of Her Majesty's Government; for in this way, and in this way alone, can the just influence and commercial rights of the British nation be preserved in the Far East."

Review.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

So much has been said of the assurances given by the leading nations of the world to the United States on the subject of the Open Door that it is satisfactory to have the text of the more important diplomatic messages.

The Russian answer reciting the promises concerning Dalny (Talienwan), which it had redeemed by opening that port, pledges itself in the following language:

As to the ports now opened, or hereafter to be opened to foreign commerce by the Chinese Government, and which lie beyond the territory leased to Russia, the settlement of the question of customs duties belongs to China herself, and the Imperial Government has no intention whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects to the exclusion of foreigners. It is to be understood, however, that this assurance of the Imperial Government is given upon condition that a similar declaration shall be made by other Powers having interests in China. With the conviction that this reply is such as to satisfy the enquiry made in the afore-mentioned note, the Imperial Government is happy to have complied with the wishes of the American Government, especially as it attaches the highest value to anything that may strengthen and consolidate the traditional relations of friendship existing between the two countries.

The French note was exceedingly brief. It was received on 16th December last from M. Delcassé, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Ambassador Porter, and is as follows:

The declarations which I made in the Chamber on the 24th of November last, and which I have had occasion to recall to you since then, show clearly the sentiments of the government of the Republic. It desires throughout the whole of China and, with the quite natural reservation, that all the Powers interested give an assurance of their willingness to act likewise, is ready to apply in the territories which are leased to it, equal treatment to the citizens and subjects of all nations, especially in the matter of custom duties and navigation duties, as well as transportation tariffs on railways.

Italy was addressed on the subject on 17th November "in view of the important

and growing interests of Italy in Eastern Asia." On 7th January of the present year, after the Italian Government had been duly informed that all the other Powers had given a favourable reply, Count Venosta pledged Italy in this language:

I take pleasure in saying that the Government of the King adheres willingly to the proposals set forth in said note of 9th December.

The correspondence with Japan was made up of two notes, the invitation and the answer. The pledge as put by Minister of Foreign Affairs Siuzo is as follows:

I have the happy duty of assuring your Excellency that the Imperial Government will have no hesitation to give their assent to so just and fair a proposal of the United States, provided that all the other Powers concerned shall accept the same.

The probable alignment of parties in the coming Presidential contest is foreshadowed in the platform adopted by the Nebraska Democrats. The Springfield "Republican" says:—

As matters are now shaping themselves William J. Bryan will be renominated by the Democrats for the Presidency with practical unanimity. He will not only receive the nomination, but he will make the platform, and what that platform will be is clearly outlined in the body of resolutions adopted by the Nebraska State Democratic Convention on Bryan's 40th birthday in Bryan's home town and under the direct influence of his counsels. To that large and growing body of citizens throughout the country who voted for Mr. McKinley in 1896 or who refused to vote for Bryan, but who look upon the President's imperial course of conquest and subjection of unwilling peoples as heralding the certain downfall of Republican institutions if persisted in, this platform is of exceptional interest. If forced to choose as between McKinley and Bryan, what must they swallow, what minor measures of public policy deemed dangerous must they seem to approve in choosing Bryan?

The Nebraska platform makes a definite answer for the first time possible. In respect to the great issue of the campaign it is all that the friends of liberty can desire. It charges the Republican party under President McKinley with having deserted American ideas and ideals and aiming at the nullification of the Declaration of Independence. It takes from the Republican platform of 1860 the famous plank reasserting the doctrines of the Declaration and adopts it in full. It condemns the pending Porto Rico Tariff Bill as a bold and open violation of the organic law and a flagrant breach of good faith—a proposition to which thousands of Republicans are now giving voice. It asserts that the constitution follows the flag and believes—a loving Lincoln's words—that a nation cannot long endure half republic and half empire.

It opposes wars of conquest and colonial possessions. It states the Philippine problem with singular clarity and force, and announces a definite policy as follows:—

"The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilisation; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government, and, as we are not willing to surrender our civilisation or to convert a republic into an empire, we favour an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first a stable form of government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America."

And this plank is followed up by declarations on the general question involved breathing a spirit of such high public morality and true Americanism that we would call particular attention to them:—

"We favour the expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but

we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood; neither do we believe that trade secured and held by force is worth the price that must be paid for it. We are in favour of extending the nation's influence, but we believe that that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honourable example.

We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden and is a constant menace. A small standing army and a well equipped state militia are sufficient in time of peace; in war the citizen soldier should be a republic's defence. We believe, with Jefferson, in peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none, and we regard with apprehension the doctrine, advocated in some quarters, that this nation should in its dealings or diplomacy show partiality toward any of the European nations.

The anti-imperialist cause finds in this declared Philippine policy and in these resolutions an expression so full, so compact and so eloquently comprehensive as to leave nothing to be desired.

The abundance of revenue to meet the demands that "expansion" has made on the Treasury is shown by the Springfield "Republican" as follows:—

The government revenues continue on a very large scale. For the past month they rise nearly to \$49,000,000, and exceed expenditures by over \$16,500,000. The comparison with the same month of the two previous years is as follows:—

	March 1899.	1899.	1898.
Receipts,	\$48,726,837,	\$45,232,000	\$29,397,000
Expenses,	32,188,271	42,978,000	31,887,000

Surplus.. \$16,538,566 \$2,246,000 \$2,575,000
Deficit

Fiscal operations were carried on in 1899, as last month, under the War Revenue Act which was not in force in March, 1898. But the enormous gain in revenues for last month over the third month of 1898 is due not merely to the war taxes: customs receipts contribute materially to the increase under the stimulus given imports by the business prosperity.

Expenditures last month were exceptionally low. They are little more than the outgoes for March prior to the war with Spain. They are below the expenditures for any month since that time with possibly one or two exceptions. And yet the government's military establishment must be about as expensive as during the corresponding time the last year, while the other branches of the government are being conducted on an equally costly scale. The normal monthly expenditure must be close to \$40,000,000.

But making all allowances for an exceptionally low exhibit of costs for the past month, the fact remains that revenues are materially exceeding expenditures. The excess amounts to above \$54,000,000 for the fiscal year to date, and the party in power has been brought to face the problem of a surplus revenue which, if continued, is likely to prove a disturbing factor in the money market, as well as an encouragement to extravagant schemes like this of ship subsidies. The House leaders on Monday approached the question by introducing a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the situation in respect to revenue and probable future revenue needs of the government.

The revenue can easily be reduced by repealing the stamp taxes or by repealing or modifying customs duties which offer protection to the great industrial combinations. As a presidential campaign factor the latter policy would count for more among the people in favour of the party in power. But the Republican leaders appear not to contemplate any such course. If the Secretary of the Treasury responds to the House resolution with estimates that

would permit of a reduction of revenue, the Republican Tax Repeal Bill will probably be confined to some or all of the stamp taxes.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" says:—

More money per capita, more gold, more silver and a larger total of money in circulation than ever before is the summarisation of the "circulation statement" issued by the Treasury Department for 1st April, 1900. For the first time in the history of the country the per capita circulation has crossed the \$26 line, and the year 1900 carried the total for the first time past the \$2,000,000,000 line. The amount of gold in circulation is also greater than at any corresponding date of any preceding year, the total gold and gold certificates in circulation 1st April, 1900, being \$785,845,549. The amount of silver in circulation, including standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1899, which were issued for the purchase of silver bullion and are to be retired when silver is coined and put in circulation, amounts to \$631,123,689.

That Congress may be called upon to regulate industrial combinations in some effective way is indicated in the following:

Mr. Ray, of New York, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and head of the special sub-committee on trusts, introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in these words:

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to regulate and repress monopolies and combinations; to create and dissolve corporations and dispose of their property; to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the foregoing powers. Such powers may be exercised by the several States in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

The Philadelphia "Bulletin" summarises the status of the American Isthmian Canal project in Congress as follows:—

As a result of the conditions developed during recent debates on the Nicaragua Canal in the Senate the prediction is made that no decisive action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be taken at this session. If this assertion turns out to be well-founded the country will have no reason to regret the fact.

The national interests will not suffer in the slightest degree if the solution of the whole problem of canal construction and control is relegated to the decision of Congress next winter, when there will be no Presidential campaign pending, and when members of both parties in the House and Senate will be more likely to consider the matter calmly and dispassionately. This is true of the Hepburn bill for the construction of the canal as well as of the treaty negotiated between the State Department and the British Foreign Office with respect to the neutrality of the projected isthmian waterway.

A large majority of the American people believes that it would have been a great mistake to ratify this treaty in its original form, providing that the United States should forever be estopped from fortifying the canal or from closing it to the passage of hostile warships. The Davis amendment, giving this country that right in case of war, is sensible and patriotic, but, it is doubtful if it could win the support of a sufficient number of Senatorial votes at this time.

The arguments against passing the Hepburn Construction Bill specifying the canal's route in advance of the report of the

commission of experts appointed to examine the ground through which it is to be dug are numerous and cogent. The undertaking is too big and costly to be entered upon without the fullest available information in regard to the material obstacles to be overcome. By next December the commission's finding will be made public, and Congress will have more ample and positive knowledge on the subject than it has now.

Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York has returned from his trip round the world and tells the "Tribune" of his visit to the Philippines.

Bishop Potter frankly admitted that his views upon the question of expansion had undergone a change since his sojourn in the East, so far as the retention of the Philippines was concerned.

"The holding of these islands," he said, "has become a purely academic question.

The issue relating to the holding of those islands has got beyond discussion. Although the attitude of my mind toward expansion in the abstract has not greatly changed, I am convinced that we must adhere to our possession of the Philippines. Time will settle all the problems that confront us in those islands, and whatever the difficulties may be in store, we have all the gifts that are called for to meet these increased tasks and responsibilities. It is idle now to indulge in any speculation as to what course America ought to pursue with regard to the Philippines. What might have been done the day after the battle of Manila is a phase of theorising that can have no place in practical considerations of to-day. We cannot now put aside the responsibilities we took upon ourselves, whether the outcome be for the better or for worse. Apart from the moral obligation of carrying out the duty we have imposed upon ourselves, the comity of nations requires that this country should keep its control of the islands."

Bishop Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, talked to the representative of the New York "Tribune" in London on the prospects of the Boer war.

The Bishop draws a striking parallel between the American Civil War and the Dutch struggle against England. "There were in 1861" he says, "twelve millions of people in the South who honestly believed they were right, yet were fighting on the wrong side to break up American union and to preserve slavery. The defeat of the South by superior numbers was necessary in order to save the Union and to effect deliverance from the evils of slavery, and the military disaster when it came was the best thing for the Southern people themselves, because it rescued them from the blighting influence of their own ideas respecting slavery and its relations to civilisation. As the South now rejoice over the perpetuation of the Union and the abolition of slavery, so the Boers also will live to thank God in the end for having failed to break up British rule in South Africa. The triumph of the British arms will be best for the world, best for England, and best for the Boer. There is now a struggle of Britain against Boer, but when it is over Boer and Britain will stand together, with schools and liberty everywhere in South Africa, and with a better chance for just and enlightened treatment of the blacks. For these reasons Bishop Hartzell considers that England is in the right in the war with the Boers, and that her triumph will be a distinct gain for civilisation."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. — "The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Outports, Etc.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE THIRST FOR NEWS.

There is little of interest to report. All our attention is absorbed by the war and local affairs seem insignificant by comparison. A few days since, three British residents sat down to dinner, each one of whom has a brother at the front—one besieged in Mafeking. Hence, having had no war news for nearly a month, the three clubbed together to send a telegram to Shanghai and learn whether, by this time, Mafeking was relieved or not. The reply came in the negative and we are all wondering how the Boers should still be so strong as to prevent its relief. Apropos of our dearth of news, due to the cost of telegraphing, can nothing be done to improve the Imperial telegraph service and reduce the present exorbitant charges? We have written to Peking stating the average time of 48 hours taken by the telegrams of one year between Chungking and Shanghai. But we would not mind the 48 hours if we could afford to send telegrams on any but the most important business matter. The cost is 44 cents a word which, over land lines a distance of about 1,000 miles, is ten times what it ought to be. One of the consequences is that the telegraph clerks have little or nothing to do. These are mostly exceptionally bright and pleasant young men with an English education, always glad to welcome the foreign traveller at their stations along the Great River, and

IT IS PITIFUL

to see many of them taking to opium smoking out of pure ennui. One poor fellow whom I unearthed in an upper room up a ladder, in a back slum in one of the dirty Hupeh riverside towns, was quite alarmed at the idea of my wanting to send a telegram, and it took him fully an hour to make a clearance of the orange peel, tea-cups, face-cloths, and water-pipes with which his signalling instrument was garnished, and to wake up from his opium dream and dispatch my message. All the same, he was frankly pleased to see me and lamented his isolation (being a Cantonese) amongst the barbarous people of Hupeh. He was truly pathetic over his loss of English, through want of practice—1,500 words which he had bought in Canton, and once could both write and read thoroughly, at a cost of three dollars per hundred, now, as Hans Breitmann sings, all gone in die Ewigkeit. We have petitioned the Chinese Managers; we have petitioned our Ministers in Peking who "sit beside their nectar" careless of outport grievances; and we now humbly petition the mighty influence of the fourth estate, to see if some influence can be brought to bear. The reform we pray for but do not know how to set moving would, like so many other much-needed reforms in this distressful country, be a far greater boon to the Chinese themselves than to the rapacious and interfering barbarian who dares to ask for it.

We are moving, notwithstanding, and I have to chronicle

A MUSICAL EVENING.

The "swarry" was held in the elegant new building of the London Mission. An ample programme of vocal and instrumental music was discoursed to an appreciative audience of some forty persons, among them the French, American, and British Consuls, and the recently arrived physician of the French dispensary, a philanthropic institution established at the cost of the French government, and not connected with any mission. Dr. Laville was accompanied by Madame Laville, herself an accomplished pianist. In truth the amount

of latent talent now brought forth was a revelation to many of those present. Our Book Club, under the energetic management of Mr. Davidson, of the Friends' Mission, is likewise moving, and is every year proving a greater boon to the community.

THE TELEPHONE.

The next instalment of Western civilisation contemplated in the Szechuan metropolis is the telephone. Seeing that the official and business residences of foreigners are inside the city walls, while they and their families actually dwell in bungalows on the hills across the river—a two hours' journey at the quickest—telephonic communication is a necessity, and a local company is now being formed to provide the necessary capital. Indeed, as I have pointed out before, nothing more inconvenient than are all the official arrangements at this unique treaty port can possibly be imagined. If the powers that be had set out with the deliberate intention of showing how business should not be done, they could hardly have acted differently from what they have. The Customs head office is in one corner of the city, the examining pontoon is across the river at the head of a dangerous rapid, the Customs Bank is in another portion of the city, and the foreign Consulates in another remote corner of the city, and that the farthest inland and the farthest removed from the business quarter.

THE NEW BRITISH CONSULATE

is now building in this same quarter, and seeing that every wretched junk (many often carrying 20 or 30 packages of merchandise) dispatched by British firms, and the bulk of this business is British, has to be formally cleared at the British Consulate as well as at the I.M. Customs, it does seem strange that a position in the business quarter and near the river has not been selected. A riverain site would too, I should think, furnish a more lively and agreeable residence to our hard-worked consular officials (two in number).

THE GUNBOATS.

We are still anxiously looking for the two gunboats, Woodcock and Woodlark, which left Ichang for this on the 5th of April last. We hear that in yielding to a junk at the Yeh rapid, the latter vessel touched a rock, necessitating a delay of ten days for repairs. When they do arrive a warm welcome awaits them and their gallant commanders. As to the fast passenger steamers expected to commence running in June, we can hardly realise the fact that regular steam communication is really going to be established between Chungking and Shanghai without more delay. The difficulties and dangers seem insuperable. May the ardent pioneers of the enterprise successfully overcome them!

TRAVELLERS.

The stream of foreign visitors of all nations—engineers, surveyors, prospectors, miners, globe-trotters, etc.—passing through this port has slackened for the moment. Mr. Duclos, engineer of the French Syndicate, has returned from Chengtu to his chateau at Wangkiato, and Mr. Archibald Little, who only recently returned to his home at Dragon Gate having been absent two years, left again after a few days' stay for Shanghai.

27th April.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating, and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE "TIEN TSU HUI"

Mrs. Archibald Little, the wide-awake Secretary of the Anti-foot Binding Society, has been in Hangchow this week in behalf of the cause she so enthusiastically represents. She has had meetings daily; making talks to the schools, both male and female, of the different Missions, also with the Christians, men and women, as well as with the official class. These meetings have been very well attended. The meeting to which we looked forward however, with special interest, was the one to which the higher class of women were invited. This took place in the home of one of the lady missionaries, and with the kindly assistance of the English Consul and wife, Mr and Mrs Clennell, together with the efforts of the missionaries to have their friends and acquaintances present, the Meeting was well attended, some of the ladies coming from official families, and all from the higher classes. They seemed to enjoy the meeting with the foreign ladies, and listened to the talk very attentively, whether they endorsed the sentiment or not. It is a subject certainly that cannot be agitated too freely, and while we have had an organised society here for several years, we feel grateful to Mrs. Little for bringing it before the classes as she has, and we trust much good may result from her visit to Hangchow.

5th May.

KIANGYIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEPARTURES.

Our little foreign community is thinning out. The Rev. Lucy L. Little left to-day for a trip to America, to return in about four months. Mrs. Sykes and her little daughter are to leave us next week for a furlough home. Where the total number of foreigners in a place is less than a score, each is missed in proportion to the field of vision occupied, to say nothing of personal charms.

THE OFFICIAL WORLD.

Kiangyin came in for a share in the extended reviews of Ex-Acting Viceroy Lu. And here as at every other place visited the best foot was put foremost, each commander endeavouring to obtain personal mention. It is enough to say that the exhibitions here were much in a line with what was seen at other military posts.

The wisacres have for months been telling-off the present magistrate, but Mr. Lien, brother to the Governor of Chékiang province, has good backing and Kiangyin is a paying post. However, it would seem that he has been expecting for a long time to go; he has not settled a lawsuit of any importance since last year. Everything is turned over to his secretaries. These functionaries pass in and out of the yamen freely on foot; bribery is rife; therefore, all who have no cause for bribing these gentlemen are much scandalised.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE.

In the country villages opium dens are becoming more and more numerous, while in certain sections hypodermic morphine slaves are numbered by the hundreds. Every medicine shop keeps anti(?)-opium pills (morphine) for sale.

THE WEATHER.

On Sunday afternoon a strong west wind began to rise. The next morning it was evident that a sandstorm was coming. By 2 p.m. the sun was obscured, while to-day she dust is becoming evident in every crack and corner, to say nothing of open places, in the house.

THE CROPS.

around here are good though not so good as last year. There is no greater complaint just now among the farmers than that the price of cattle has gone up until it is almost impossible to own a cow. Not only have prices advanced in this respect, but the price of living generally has advanced in the past five years until what were then in many cases common articles of food, are now enjoyed only by the decidedly well-to-do.

8th May.

LINCHING, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UNABLE TO PROTECT.

The Boxer troubles are not yet ended. To the south-east of here, 22 miles distant, is the district city of Ch'ingping. Just a week ago the missionaries here sent a helper to the city to re-open a chapel there. The official promptly sent him back the next day with an escort of cavalry. He assured this helper that there had been a fight in a district some thirty miles farther east, and he was unable to protect. He is the same official who six weeks ago escorted a missionary to the limits of his jurisdiction, with the same formula, "Unable to protect." Not only so, but a Christian family, whose only faults are their misfortunes, he keeps shut up in that city for fear the Boxers may capture some one of their numbers. One has and should have some feelings of leniency toward a district magistrate who is often placed in a dilemma, either horn of which is sure to impale him. But an official who deliberately acts in the manner this man has done, and fails to ask for the force necessary, will get little sympathy in this station.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

On the evening of the 27th, a band of robbers, estimated at over 1,000, raided a fair 12 miles to the south-west, in Kuant'oushien. Seven merchants—sellers of cloth, silk, and silver ornaments—lost several thousand taels. This is said to be the boldest and largest robbery in this region for many years.

THE RAIN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The rain still holds off, and there is certain to be great distress throughout a large region unless it comes, and comes soon. The disturbed condition of the country is largely due to this, but the culpable folly of the government in allowing the Boxer uprising to go on for so many months has certainly much to do with it. Like tigers who have tasted human blood, these men will not return to peaceful callings. They have become trained in the school of crime. The lawless life of the past will cause them to long for a life in which money can be gained without the sweat and toil of months at the spade or the wheelbarrow. But for these companies of bandits the Chinese government is in a large measure responsible; they are children of their own raising; after sowing the wind the government may well expect a cyclone.

30th April.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

NANCHANG, KIANGSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Nanchang has just passed through an Imperial examination by Li Ping-heng who is delegated by the Throne to look into official affairs. The officials of the city have been on the alert for some time as it was uncertain when his Excellency would arrive. The supposition is that his Excellency had been in the city for some time incognito looking into affairs. After learning all he could or cared to, he left the city for a few days, returning with much pomp and glory. After one day's visitation among the officials he took his departure for other parts.

THE IMPERIAL POST.

Mr. Donovan, of the Imperial Postal Service, has recently made a visit to this city in the interest of the I.P.O. We hope this visit will result in the speedy establishing of an office in Nanchang.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES

in the Kwichihhsien district have finally been settled by the Chinese government reinstating the Catholics in all the places where they were driven out and paying an indemnity of Tls. 96,000. From a financial point of view these riots have paid the R.C. a large dividend on their investment.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

Williams, in his "Middle Kingdom," makes mention of the beautiful scenery among the islands in the upper end of the Poyang Lake. One is reminded of the Japanese Inland Sea as he glides about among these islands dotted about here and there in this lake—great at high water time, looking like a great sea spread out over as fine farming land as is to be found in any country, that needs but a little civil engineering to be redeemed from this watery waste. A trip up the Kuangsin river and its tributaries is very interesting at this season. The view along the river in places might be termed the Switzerland of China, save a little too tropical. The early crops were never better; this makes the farming class good-natured. In a trip of three weeks among this class of people we were treated with the greatest kindness.

A VISIT TO THE POTTERIES.

Kintchehen is overflowing. People are coming in great crowds from every province of the Empire. The heaviest dealers are the Cantonese. They practically have a monopoly of the trade. We were shown the greatest kindness by the officials of the place, who put themselves out to show us every courtesy. The magistrate insisted on furnishing the ladies with chairs and acted as cicerone in visiting the kilns and showing us the various modes of operation in the manufacture of Imperial wares. This great friendliness on the part of the officials always insures respect from the populace. The season opened by the firing of the first kiln 25th April, 1900.

8th May.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH. ROWLAND'S OBDONTO is the best and purest dentifrice, being warranted free from any acid or gritty ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, it eradicates the formation of tartar, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, sweetens the breath, induces a healthy action of the gums, causing them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness. ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE is the best preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S articles, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

(3c) alt. 21my-999 217 22nd May, 1899.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE VICEROY'S RETURN.

Nanking has been unusually quiet for some time, and nothing of importance has happened. The former Viceroy Liu Kun-yi has again assumed his duties, and hardly a ripple has been caused by his surrendering, and then taking over again his official seals. He stood the journey much better than was expected. However, his old disease still troubles him, and it is said that he does not care to receive guests.

His visit to the capital has evidently made a deep impression upon him, for although not making many changes upon his return, he has at several different times declared to the various officials under him that greater promptness in their official business shall be required. Complaints have been made against the heads of the six departments, and these proclamations are evidently given for their benefit.

LU TZE-KAO,

one of the Viceroy's private secretaries has also received a severe reprimand from his superior. The secretary, it is said, was strongly denounced to the Viceroy while he was at the capital, and he was strongly urged to dismiss him; but instead of dismissing one on whom he has formerly leaned for support, he has only given him an inferior position with threats of punishment if further accusations were made to him.

THE JAPANESE

have established themselves near the Drum Tower and have opened a school for the study of languages. When the school is in full running order some two hundred Japanese are expected to be in attendance. They are to study Chinese, while Chinese students are to receive instruction in other branches.

ITEMS.

Some of the Customs students who have been studying in Nanking for nearly a year and a half are now being sent out to different stations. Others are expected to take the place of those who are leaving.

The American Advent Christian Mission has recently been strengthened by the addition of two ladies, Misses B. Burke and N. Dow. This means in the near future a decided advance in the working capacity of our youngest mission. They have the heartiest good wishes of all members of the community.

Mr. Huang Yong-liang, the principal of the Academy of Nanking University, has been chosen as the delegate from China to the World's Christian Students' Federation which is to meet in Paris on the 2nd of August. He expects to start about the middle of June. This is the first time the Chinese have been represented and he hopes to find much that will be helpful to Chinese students.

9th May.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

Much joy has been of late manifested in the Capital at the news of the sudden death of Li Lien-yin, alias "the Man with the False Smile," the favourite (sham) eunuch of the Empress Dowager, which occurred on the 26th ultimo, after only a couple of hours of illness passed in extreme agony. This has led to the supposition of poison at the hands of the man's enemies, of which he had very many, and this is somewhat confirmed by the fact of his burial within seventy-two hours of his death. This is a most unusual circumstance, for even amongst the ordinarily well-to-do, the respect due to the dead requires that one hundred days, at least, should elapse

before burial, in order that the due number of Buddhist and Taoist prayers should be said before the body is placed beneath the sod. Doubtless there were good reasons for the dead eunuch's family adopting this course which will gradually leak out in good time. The eunuch left an estate valued at 38 million taels, one-third of which is in hard cash, obtained through bribes and "presents" from Princes of the Imperial House desirous of place and power, down to the official of the 7th rank or district magistrate who wants his "name recorded in the Grand Council books for immediate substantive preferment." Nothing was too small or insignificant for Li Lien-yin. All was fish for his net. As a matter of fact the man's annual income from these sources is said to have been something incredible in figures, for once any person was "honoured" by being allowed to send him a gift, it became the duty of that one to send the eunuch something at the end of each year in order not to be "forgotten." These 12 million or so taels are deposited in gold shops, banks, pawnbroking institutions, wholesale drug shops, etc., and can be withdrawn at any time. His landed estates are spread over the three provinces of Chihli, Shansi and Honan, namely, nearly 200,000 mow in Chihli, 150,000 mow in Honan and 500,000 mow in Shansi—all cultivated lands. Whole streets of houses in Peking and Taiyuanfu (capital of Shansi) stand in the Li family's name, whilst the value of precious stones and jade-stone and bronze antiquities received as "presents," or bought by the eunuch in a career of ten years' favouritism, is almost incalculable. Being a connoisseur in antiquities, Li not only eagerly accepted such "presents" but paid enormous sums for such things as the bronze sacrificial utensils of the Shang (B.C. 1766-1154) and Chou dynasties (B.C. 1122-255). For instance, hearing a Chékiang family possessed a beautiful bronze sacrificial utensil of the first-named dynasty, a beautifully-cast urn, nearly five feet high, Li Lien-yin sent, in 1893, two special agents to buy the thing. The owners being in no wise poor refused to part with a treasured heirloom that had belonged to the family for over 700 years; but pressure was put upon them by aid of the then Governor of the province, and it was finally sold to the eunuch's agents for Tls. 120,000—how much they charged their principal for it is not known—it being also promised to give a substantive Taotai ship to a member of the family in Shantung and good appointments at Peking to two others then acting as 3rd class Secretaries in the Boards of Punishments and Revenue. All these promises were made good within a month of Li Lien-yin's receipt of the bronze urn. Amongst his collection of antiquities is a large bronze vessel, standing on a tripod, the whole nearly seven feet high, covered with hieroglyphic characters and figures of birds and animals, alleged to have been cast by the Emperor Yü, the Great, (Ta Yü, B.C. 2205-2197) for which Li paid an enormous sum, which although the Empress Dowager also wished to possess he flatly refused to part with. As to the money "presents" this remarkable eunuch was in the habit of receiving, the following may be taken as an instance. It will be remembered that the Empress Dowager's ex-secret emissary to Japan, the notorious Liu Hsiô-hsun, was under a ban in 1898 being sentenced by the then Viceroy Tan of Canton to summary decapitation for irregularities in the Weising lottery, of which Liu then had the monopoly in Kuangtung province. Liu managed to get introduced to the eunuch shortly after the "coup d'état" of September 1898, by the payment of a present of Tls. 400,000 cash, and obtained further commendation from the eunuch by offering to search the world over, at his own expense, and arrest Kang Yu-wei, the Reformer. Liu's visit to Japan was in

this connection and also to try to persuade the Japanese to refuse protection and hospitality to the Reformer and his friends.

Liu had a companion named Ch'ing K'uan, an ex-scribe of the Board of Revenue, for whose arrest a reward had been offered by that Board, when he went up to Peking to purchase the favour of the eunuch. Liu got his patron to cancel the sentence of arrest against Ch'ing K'uan, for which the latter paid the eunuch Tls. 250,000, and was then appointed to assist Liu in catching Kang Yu-wei. Ch'ing K'uan's deficiencies in the accounts of the Board of Revenue, being at that time a Treasury scribe, amounted to nearly Tls. 600,000, the discovery of which caused him in 1897 to flee to Shanghai where he met Liu Hsiô-hsun and became his close companion. These two bribes aggregating Tls. 650,000 were considered by the eunuch to be only "ordinary" cases, which were of "nearly everyday occurrence."

Leaving a somewhat distasteful subject I now come to one which should be seriously considered by the foreign readers of your paper, for it is a question which concerns all of them and may happen at any moment. This is the avowed enmity of the Conservatives against all foreigners except, perhaps, the Russians. I write in all seriousness and sincerity to inform you that there is a great secret scheme, having for its aim to crush all foreigners in China and wrest back the territories "leased" to them. The chief leaders of this movement are the Empress Dowager, Prince Ching, Prince Tuan, (the Heir-Apparent's father) Kang Yi, Chao Shu-ch'iao and Li Ping-heng. The forces to be used to achieve this end are all Manchus, viz.:—the Peking Field Force (50,000 men) under Prince Ching; the Husheng Corps or "Glorified Tigers" (10,000 strong) under Prince Tuan; and the various Banner Corps of the Imperial Guards (aggregating 12,000 men), under Kang Yi and others. These 72,000 men are to form the nucleus of the "Army of Avengers," whilst the Boxers are to be counted upon as auxiliaries to the great fight that is more imminent than foreigners in Peking or elsewhere dream. All Chinese of the upper classes know this, and those who count foreigners amongst their friends have warned them, but have to my own knowledge been rather laughed at for their pains than thanked for feeling anxiety on their Western friends' behalf. May I be more fortunate in warning you! The foreign Ministers, I know, have protested to the Tsungli Yamén about the increase of the Boxer organisations in the Northern provinces, but dust has as usual been thrown into these foreigners' eyes. Not only have the Boxers increased tenfold in numbers since the beginning of the year in Shantung and Chihli, but even the Imperial Prefecture of Shantung (Peking) and the three North-eastern provinces (Manchuria) are now filled with the ramifications of this dangerous society.

I will give this time only two instances to show the high favour in which the Boxers stand in the eyes of the powers that be in Peking. In the first place, a Censor named Wang, a native of Chihli, had recently an audience of the Empress Dowager, and the subject of the Boxers having come up the Empress Dowager said to the Censor, "You are a native of this province and so ought to know. What do you think of the Boxers in Chihli; do you really think that when the time comes for action they will really join the troops in fighting the 'foreign devils'?" "I am certain of it, your Majesty. Moreover the tenets taught the members of the Society are 'Protect to the death the Heavenly dynasty (T'ien Ch'ao) and death to the devils' ('Kuei-tze')." For your servant's own part, so deeply do I believe in the destiny of the

society to crush the 'devils' that young and old of your servant's family are now practising the incantations of the Boxers, every one of us having joined the society to 'Protect the Heavenly dynasty and drive the 'devils' into the sea. Had I the power given me I would willingly lead the Boxers in the van of the avenging army when the time comes, and before that time do all I can to assist them in organising and arming them."

The Empress Dowager nodded her head in approval, and after ruminating in her mind, cried "Aye! It is a grand society! But I am afraid that, having no experienced men at their head just now, these Boxers will act rashly and get the Government into trouble with these 'Yang kuei-tze,' before everything is ready." Then after another pause, "That's it. These Boxers must have some responsible men in Chihli and Shantung to guide their conduct,"—and the audience then ended. The next morning a decree was issued naming this Censor, Wang, Governor of Peking. That is to say, a sixth grade official was by a stroke of the pen raised to a fourth grade Metropolitan post—a sub-prefect to a Provincial Judgeship! Wang will therefore have the opportunity he wishes, namely, to organise, advise and arm his friends the Boxers.

The second instance I give to show the light in which foreigners are held just now is that, since the Tientsin Massacre of 1870, a ban had been placed by the officials—all except the most bigoted amongst the Conservatives—upon the term "Yang-kuei-tze" ("foreign devil"), men having been bamboozed for using it when found out by the officials. But here we find that, not only this term is embodied in the war cry of the Boxers, but has received official sanction from the lips of the Empress Dowager herself.

As for Jung Lu, he has kept quiet so far and indeed is credited with having decided to stand by the Emperor should anything happen through the machinations of Princes Ching and Tuan, Kang Yi and Chao Shu-ch'iao in Peking and Li Ping-heng in the provinces. Moreover, he is at heart a friend of the English. This I know. At a session, not long ago, of the Grand Council, when the question of the demands of Italy and France for territory in the South was discussed, Jung Lu alone advised the Government to throw itself upon Great Britain for protection, arguing that the U. S. and Japan would help Great Britain if Russia and France threatened reprisals. But he was over-ruled by Prince Ching, Prince Tuan, Kang Yi and Chao Shu-ch'iao. "Por," said Kang Yi, "we have scores to settle with Great Britain for the sack of the Yuen-ming-yuen Palace; with Japan for the seizure of Formosa, and the U. S. for treating the Chinese, who go there and to the Philippines, no better than dogs. Against Russia we have nothing. Whereas if France helps Russia, although we have deep grudges against France, we will only be so much the stronger. I decide for keeping in the closest friendship with Russia, for with her by us we can defy the world. With Russia alone ready to help us Great Britain will cower into the background." These sentiments being unanimously received with approbation by the rest of the Council, including the Empress Dowager, who nodded approval vigorously, Jung Lu became silent and said nothing more.

This, moreover, shows the defiant mood of the present Government, and foreigners will do well to ponder over this. In the meanwhile the Boxers are daily waxing more powerful and numerous and are spreading east, west and south of Chihli. You will then soon find the people of the South just as restless and hostile to foreigners as has been the case with Chihli and Shantung for the past eight months or so.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LITTLE FEET TOTTERING.

For a millennium the "golden lilies" have trod gingerly on the rough cobblestones of Cathay's far-famed city with unfeigned compliments from the tinselled gentry for the fairies who could only suffer two inches of their lovely selves to come in contact with the green earth. Traditional sentiment has received a rude shock from the visit of the gifted advocate of "natural feet."

The *litterati*, mostly "young China," but intermingled with middle age,—representing both money and rank—turned out to hear the cause portrayed, with wondrous pathos, brilliant wit and powerful argument, and so moved was the audience that there was held at a teashop an adjourned meeting with a good proportion of those present to express their indignation at barbarous antiquity, and to form their resolves to quit the hobbling.

By special invitation to-day the fairer sex from the aristocracy of centuries, the homes of fabled wealth, and the high yamens of the capital, in embroidered robes of the richest patterns and most gorgeous hues; the hair in nets of pearl, the wrists encircled in gold and the feet in doll-rament, crowded to the utmost a hall to hear the plea for the opening of the prison to them that are "bound."

8th May.

TAICHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is not often that apparently well-authenticated reports of clan fights in this district prove to be false. Such, however, has proved the case in respect to the reports that came up from Taping last week.

A DARING ROBBERY.

As the Chinese steamer Haimeng was about to leave the port of that name a few weeks ago, an armed band of six men suddenly boarded her. One of them overawed the crew by firing a gun into the air, and then they all made their way to the commodore's cabin, and, having looted whatever seemed to them worth laying hands on, calmly got into their boat and went off.

A VILLAGE BATTLE.

I do not wish to pose as a war correspondent, but I would fain give a brief account of a village battle which I found to be in active progress last Tuesday, on my arrival amongst the hills about fifteen miles to the west of Taichow city. A dispute had arisen between two villages over the ownership of some land lying on the banks of a mountain stream which divides the villages one from the other.

The inhabitants of both villages had laid claim to this same piece of land, and as neither would recognise the other's right of ownership there was nothing for it but to fight it out. Nearly every village household in this neighbourhood possesses a gun of some kind or other. It may be one made by a village blacksmith last month, or it may be one that has been handed down as an heirloom through many generations. In any case, they were out in force on Tuesday. As far as one could judge, the methods of warfare employed were not such as would commend themselves to military critics of to-day, and would very much tend "to inspire misgivings as to the training of their officers." One man carried loose powder about in his apron and doled it out in handfuls to the combatants as they came in from "the front" to reload their weapons or refill their power flasks; if they did not possess the latter article they filled their cash pouches and then rushed away to the fray. I believe several of them

forgot the bullet when loading. Not so all, however, for one man deliberately put in two, either because, with Chinese instinct for economy, he wished to make his single barrel as effective as a double barrel, or because, from an oversight, he had omitted to put in the ball for his last firing. I did not see him ram the charge home so that it is quite likely the bullet rolled harmlessly out before the weapon was fired.

Walking out to the southern end of the village I came across quite two dozen men, all armed, crouching behind a wall about 4 feet high, which ran along the edge of a grove of fir trees and commanded the hostile village. The combatants numbered about 300 all told and the positions they had taken up were really admirable. One of our soldiers writing about the Boers said, "There was often nothing to fire at but the tops of the Boers' heads." These villagers outdid the Boers in this respect for they did not even show the enemy the tops of their heads. It seemed to me that they trained their guns, which rested on the wall, towards the opposing force, and then, stooping under cover of the wall, after waiting a little while, fired in a sort of general direction. To the north of the village, however, they were exposing themselves more freely, and to get out of the village in that direction the Chinese deemed it advisable for me to use the "white flag" which in their case was, as usual, simply an ordinary Chinese umbrella held, opened, over the head. After fighting for more than one day the only casualties were a man and boy wounded by the explosion of some gun-powder.

A man had brought a cake of this highly combustible material, weighing about three pounds, and was breaking it up on a stone with a piece of iron preparatory to doling it out. The iron struck a spark out of the stone, which ignited the powder and of course there was a dangerous explosion. The man who was breaking the powder, and a boy of eleven years standing by, were terribly burnt.

The man was immediately taken off to Taichow for the Chihhsien to see the deadly effects of the bullets used by the other villagers: the boy was carried home. I saw the latter the day after the explosion, and a more extraordinary sight than the boy presented I have seldom seen. He was only eleven years of age, but his head exactly resembled in appearance that of a big negro with bungled up eyes, so terribly black and swollen was it. A truce was called on the second day of fighting and a council held on the land under dispute, when both villages agreed to lay aside their arms and submit to arbitration. The affair was placed in the hands of the Chihhsien, and has been amicably settled.

A FRENCH FATHER ATTACKED.

One of the Fathers working in connection with the R.C. mission down here was attacked a short time ago by a band of robbers. Fortunately he escaped without having received any serious bodily injury. He estimates his loss in effects damaged or carried off at about \$150. Neither religious nor political motives are believed to have influenced the robbers in making the attack, and as the Father has taken a very reasonable view of the affair, no difficulties are likely to arise in the course of its settlement.

THE HOANGHO.

It is a great disappointment to us to find that the steamer Hoangho has been taken off the run between Shanghai and Tientsin, for by changing at the latter town we could reach Shanghai in as quick time as it now takes us to reach Ningpo. We are sincerely hoping that the British Consular representatives into whose hands the matter has been placed will be able to

bring sufficient pressure to bear on the Chinese authorities as to induce them to withdraw their objections.

5th May.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RACING.

in the whirligig of time, again holds the field. The entries are less striking as regards numbers than at the two last meetings; there are twenty old ponies and thirty-one griffins, the owners of five of which entertain great hopes. Quite a feature of the training this year has been the secrecy of many of the trials. On dit owners have been getting up in the "sma" hours about the twal" and running their ponies in the dark, getting the times by flashes. The redoubtable Sett is entered for all the long-distance races, but in Touch-me-not and Igel he may find ponies who will make him burn coal. The long absence of rain has made the course hard and dusty. The Olympians are fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May, 15th, 16th and 17th.

Our next landmark in social progress is to be a

SWIMMING CLUB

which already has its bath in hand. We understand that the Club has largely followed the Shanghai institution in its inception and constitution. It is to be strictly proprietary, but will encourage admission up to a membership of two hundred. Tis. 8,000 have already been subscribed; and a bath 90ft. by 30ft. to contain eighty thousand gallons has already been ordered. The site is a convenient and central spot, adjoining the south wall of the Recreation Ground. The institution originated with Mr. J. M. Dickenson, who canvassed the community and called the meeting.

The Bath is one of the sequels of the Tientsin water works, and would doubtless have been taken in hand years ago had there been water-supply. Another public need that the water-works have accentuated is a drainage system, not for sewage but the surface drainage. People have now to pay more for removal of waste-water than they formerly did for total supply.

BUILDING

this year will again be quite a feature in the history of the port. We are to have not only the bath, but a new church ("All Saints") and new club house for the Tientsin Club. Several new business premises are in evidence already, and six or eight private houses. The rental assessment of the new settlement, or "British Municipal Extension," will this year be level with that of the old concession though its official age is only three years and its real age less than nine.

It is to be noted that since 1st April this area has been under complete foreign control, the three years of grace to Chinese having elapsed on 31st March this year. The whole area is now clear of mud huts, and is rapidly being filled up; the land for roads has been acquired and the thoroughfares are marked out.

One of the most prominent buildings in the new area is a wool mill—this is now a going concern, and last week witnessed the first consignment of native-made blankets to the South. The mill is owned by Chinese, and has been fitted with American machinery; it represents quite a new departure in North China manufacturing industry. The present output is to be confined to heavy textiles for Far Eastern consumption.

THE WEATHER

of the past week would have satisfied the somewhat exigent taste of the Etrick Shepherd. We have had wind and dust in every form and from every

quarter, and discomfort has been supreme. Rain has threatened daily but until to-day none has appeared; practically we have been rainless for nine months, and the earth groans for it. The officials have as usual been propitiating the rain gods by forbidding the slaughter of cows and by enjoining penance, and even in our own churches there has been prayer for rain. To-day we have had a few hours of high wind and driven rain but nothing like as much as we require.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Peking Champions went to Battery Wheeler, the property of M. de Cartier, of the Belgian Legation with Mr. Wilfahrt up; the same pony got the Maidens with Mr. Andersen up. Tientsin on this occasion played quite a subordinate part in Peking.

Another batch of students has passed out into the Consular Service. Mr. J. Pratt, formerly of Dulwich College, is the prizeman and goes to Amoy; he has been a tower of strength to Peking athletics during his two years' residence.

The lighter Taku staked herself and sank last week in the fair-way, but the energy of the Lighter Company's officials soon floated her again.

The Peiho is in a bad way again but for no other reason this time than that the Lord has not sent his earlier rains. The water has fallen nearly five feet during the month.

A terrific fire in the Ku-I-Chieh destroyed over two hundred of the best and longest established shops in Tientsin city last week.

This makes our fourth big fire in six weeks. It arose in carelessness, the placing of a chimney-less petroleum lamp on a window sill, and the consequent firing of the paper in the window. The quarter included the best silk shops, two or three good fur stores, two curio establishments, and more than a score of old-clo' establishments, some of which have been in existence for two or three hundred years.

Tientsin's total contribution to the Indian famine will be \$4,500, perhaps the most interesting item in the list is \$32 from the Sikh police.

The export of coolies, houseboys, and servants to Port Arthur and the Russian area in Manchuria is more marked than ever this year; that of ponies is less in evidence.

7th May.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEATHER.

The fine weather has continued for the most part during the week, though we had twelve hours rain on the 1st instant, with a welcome addition of 1.30 inches to the rainfall. This was sadly needed, as the reservoirs are very low, and we have been put on short allowance of water. It is still unusually cool for the time of year, and the rains seem far off, though a few isolated rain drops fall at intervals. It is sincerely to be hoped that the rainfall this year will be greater than those of the three preceding years, which annually bring us within sight of a water famine.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Two meetings of the Chamber were held on the 30th ultimo, the first, a special general, to nominate a member for appointment to the Legislative Council in place of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead on leave, and the second, for the purpose of passing the report of the committee and the accounts of the Secretary for the year 1899. The business of the special meeting was soon over; the Hon. J. J. Keswick proposing, the Chairman seconding, and the meeting adopting Mr. Herbert Smith

as the candidate of their unanimous choice.

The meeting then resolved itself into the annual general meeting. The Chairman made a long and exhaustive address touching on most of the subjects referred to in the report, and calling attention to others not there dealt with. The report was seconded in a brief speech by Mr. R. L. Richardson, and adopted without discussion. The election of new members was then confirmed, and the General Committee were elected as follows: Messrs. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Hon. J. J. Keswick (Vice-Chairman), A. Haupt, N. A. Siebs, H. Smith, H. M. Bevis, C. S. Sharp, A. M. Marshall, and R. L. Richardson the latter four being new members. The proceedings were somewhat formal and chilly, no debating talent being now apparently left in the colony. The late Mr. Granville Sharp, who always had something to say and said it well, was greatly missed on this occasion. It is a pity that, when so many questions of commercial interest were laid before the meeting, no unsuspected orator found his voice and opportunity. It was almost too much effort to applaud the labours of the energetic Chairman.

LOCAL PROBLEMS IN HONGKONG.

On the 2nd instant Mr. H. E. Pollock, the Hon. Secretary of the Odd Volumes, read a paper before that Society on the above subject, and dealt at some length with sanitation, the recurrence of the plague, the housing of the lower classes, the rise in the price of food, etc. An animated discussion followed, in which the Hon. F. H. May, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Dr. Harston, and others took part, and H.E. the Acting Governor, who was present, expressed the great interest he felt in these problems and gave an assurance that the Government would give all possible attention to them. General Gascoigne proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was heartily responded to.

THE GYMKHANA.

The season's first Gymkhana was held in beautiful weather on Saturday, 28th ultimo, at the Race Course. The band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with a choice selection of music.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

The Dallas Company, after a very successful trip to Manila, return here in a few days and will open a short season with the popular opera, "The Geisha."

DEWEY DAY IN HONGKONG.

The officers and crew of the U. S. S. Don Juan de Austria gave a dinner in commemoration of Dewey Day and the commissioning of the captured gunboats Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba, and Isla de Luzon. The Kowloon Hotel was gaily decorated, the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack holding prominent positions. About 140 sat down to dinner, after which the band of the Hongkong Regiment played selections interspersed with songs and short speeches.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The "C" Machine Gun Company, which has been formed a little under a year, gave its first annual dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night last, the 28th ultimo, the chair being taken by Captain G. H. Potts, commanding the company. Sir John Carrington, Commandant, and Captain Bland, R. A., Adjutant of the Corps, were present as guests. The "C" Company now numbers four officers and 87 non-commissioned officers and men.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The last yacht race of the season was sailed on Sunday, 29th ultimo, for the Cowe-chow Rock Cup, presented by the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., the winner being Mr. H. E. Pollock, who thus becomes the possessor of one of the most valuable trophies competed for during the season.

THE SIAMESE PRINCES.

The three young Siamese Princes whom I mentioned in my last as having gone on a trip to Canton, accompanied by their tutors and suite, paid a visit to H.E. Li Hung-chang, by whom they were cordially received and entertained with tea and cakes à la Chinoise. The Princes left here yesterday for Swatow, whence they return to Bangkok.

THE PROPOSED NEW DOCKS AT QUARRY BAY.

Time will not be lost by Taikoo now that they have acquired the land at Quarry Bay for the construction of docks near to the great Sugar Refinery. The whole of the foreshore from that establishment to Blackhead's Soap Factory has been purchased, and the squatters have already been settled with. The plans are prepared, and a slip will first be erected, then a large graving dock, and subsequently a smaller one to the east, with, of course, engine sheds, fitting shops, etc., etc. The foreshore will be filled in all the distance above mentioned, and a massive sea-wall built, alongside which large steamers can lie in deep water. The plans include residences on the hills above for a large European staff, and below quite a town will be built for the workmen.

PRESENTATION AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The past and present masters and pupils of Queen's College presented an address, in the presence of the entire school, to the Head Master, Dr. Bateson Wright, who left yesterday in the N.-D. L. S. Prinz Heinrich, on leave. The presentation was made by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, an old Central School boy, who referred to Dr. Wright and his work amongst the boys at Queen's College in most eulogistic terms. A work of art in the form of a piece of Chinese embroidered silk should have accompanied the address, but not being finished would be forwarded later on. A large number of old scholars of Queen's College accompanied the doctor to the steamer to wish him bon voyage.

PRESENTATION AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The Chinese staff at the Magistracy on the 1st instant presented Mr. W. M. B. Arthur, J. P., Chief Clerk at the Magistracy, with a valuable gold watch and chain in token of their esteem and good-will, upon his retiring from the service upon pension. Mr. Arthur left for England in the Prinz Heinrich on the 2nd instant. He is succeeded by Mr. C. Dick Melbourne, barrister-at-law.

H. M. S. TERRIBLE.

A meeting to consider the reception to be given to the captain, officers, and men of H. M. S. Terrible on their arrival here, was held in the City Hall on Tuesday last 1st May. The meeting was convened at the instance of the China Association and Navy League. Sir John Carrington was voted to the chair. The general feeling of the meeting was that a sum of \$5,000 would be necessary, and the Hon. C. P. Chater consented to become Hon. Treasurer. Mr. H. E. Pollock was elected Hon. Sec. The Terrible is due here on Tuesday and it has been arranged that launches containing members of both sexes shall go out to meet her and convey her to her moorings; that all vessels in harbour be invited to dress ship; and that an address be presented on board the Terrible on behalf of the British community. On the following day the crew of the Terrible will be reviewed on the Parade ground by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government with a guard of honour of the Hongkong Volunteers in attendance. In the evening the men to be entertained at dinner in the City Hall, to be followed by a Smoking Concert. At a date to be named later it is proposed to entertain the Captain and officers at a Fête on the Cricket ground and that on Saturday afternoon of the 12th instant Athletic Sports be held.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The movements of men-of-war during the interval have been few and unimportant, with the exception of the big British cruiser *Terrible*, which left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 8th instant. The Italian cruiser *Liguria* arrived here on the 28th ultimo. from Shanghai and left again on the 1st instant for Singapore. The British cruiser *Orlando* arrived here on the 1st instant from Manila. The new British gunboat *Robin*, specially designed for river service, and which came out in sections, has been put together at Kowloon and on the 3rd instant, went out for a trial trip with very satisfactory results. The Russian gunboat *Gilynk* has arrived in Singapore from the Persian Gulf, and was to leave that port for Hongkong on the 4th instant.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

This evil to which the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce alluded in vigorous language at the annual meeting on the 30th ultimo still continues, but the Viceroy is taking steps to repress it, which I hope may prove effective. On the 3rd instant there was a public execution of pirates at Chaoshan, the recent centre of piracy, and the other day at Canton seven heads fell from the shoulders of pirates on that notorious "potter's field." Li Hung-chang has now I hear placed four gunboats, six armed launches, and a score of mandarin junks on the West River, and they are in theory at any rate patrolling it between the Wang-moon channel and Kongmoon. With the assistance of the British flotilla, which ought to be materially increased, this force should be equal to the suppression of the piratical scourge.

Hongkong, 5th May.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ATTACK ON THE PRINCE.

For a few hours even the war has been eclipsed in interest. Yesterday morning the contents bills of the daily papers for the most part contained no reference to affairs in South Africa. The attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales at Brussels and the grand welcome given to the Queen at Dublin occupied all the available space. Of course under ordinary circumstances we should have attached no blame to Belgium as a whole, for the act of a hare-brained boy anarchist; but it is impossible in this case to overlook the fact that for months past a considerable section of the Belgian Press has been indulging in violent and disgraceful attacks on England, and that the obscene gutter-press of Paris has circulated largely in Belgium. Since Spido, the would-be assassin, himself declares that his object was to avenge those who had been killed in South Africa, it is not difficult to trace a connection between his act and the Press attacks on England. Considering that Belgium owes her independence to this country her attitude is felt to be ungrateful, and the authorities are severely blamed for not guarding against the probable results of the Press campaign against England. The incident has increased the movement in favour of boycotting the holiday resorts of those countries in which England is persistently insulted, and of following the Queen's example by spending the vacation in these islands.

THE QUEEN IN DUBLIN.

As everyone knew would happen, the emotional Irish people have surprised themselves in the warmth of their welcome to the Queen in their capital. The whole ten miles' drive from Kingstown to Dublin was lined with cheering crowds and the entire route and the city itself were lavishly decorated. The Irish Nationalist leaders

are sorely afraid that this outburst of loyalty will seriously check the demand for Home Rule, and they have made many little attempts to curb the loyal enthusiasm of the people. Their efforts in this direction have however, proved absolutely futile. They claim, of course, and in one sense with justice, that the Queen's visit has no political significance; but that her Majesty was inspired by the hope of uniting the peoples of the two islands and of stimulating and encouraging Irish loyalty is certain. So far as the aims of the Home Rulers are loyal, the Queen's visit should rather assist them than otherwise; for self-government for Ireland would stand a much greater chance if it were proved that there was no desire for complete separation behind it. But so far as their efforts are disloyal, the Queen's visit will undoubtedly hinder them. The effect has already been seen in the divergent attitude of Mr. John Parnell and Mr. Redmond. In one sense therefore it is by no means true that the Queen's visit is without political significance.

THE BOAT-RACE.

As was fully expected, the boat race proved to be a mere procession. Cambridge won by twenty lengths, or fully a quarter of a mile; and they might have won by still more if they had rowed themselves out. As it was, however, they tied for the record according to the official timer, and beat it according to a reliable unofficial timer. As a public event the race is not quite what it was a few years ago; but the populace thronged to the course in far larger numbers than might have been expected seeing how hollow a race it promised to be. The Cambridge crew is unanimously pronounced by the experts one of the finest which ever rowed in the race, and it looks as if the long spell of ill-fortune which has followed the

LIGHT BLUES

were completely broken; but unfortunately five old Blues will have gone down before the next race is rowed, including Gibbon, the stroke, so that a thoroughly new crew will have to be developed.

A RECORD FINANCIAL YEAR.

The financial year came to an end on Saturday, and the accounts disclosed the extraordinary fact that the total receipts had exceeded by nearly four million pounds the sum at which Sir Michael Hicks Beach had estimated it less than four weeks before. In defence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it must be pointed out, moreover, that he clearly intimated he had not taken into account the effects of the frantic rush of the merchants and wine and spirit importers to get their goods through the Customs before the new duties came into force. Still, when all allowance is made for these and all other disturbing causes Sir Michael's estimate must have been considerably under the mark. The year's revenue paid into the Exchequer reached the enormous total of £119,840,000, while the expenditure, exclusive of war charges, was £110,505,000, showing the record surplus of £9,335,000 on ordinary income and expenditure. Unfortunately we have to set against this war charges amounting to £23,217,000; and we have in addition to provide at least some £40,000,000 during the current year. Had it not been for the Transvaal we might confidently have hoped for a substantial reduction of the income tax this year, instead of an increase from 8d. to 1s.

THE WAR.

News from the seat of war during the past few days has reduced us to a bewildered condition. Even the experts are at a loss to divine what are the plans of the generals or where the next blow is likely to be struck or the next reverse to be experienced. To-day the intelligence of the defeat and death of Colonel Villebois, the French strategist, on whom the Boer commanders

are believed to have largely relied, is more than counterbalanced by the loss of five companies of infantry and mounted infantry at Reddersburg, following as it does so closely on the loss of seven guns and two hundred men within a few miles of Bloemfontein on Saturday. The one thing clear is that, in a great measure, due no doubt to the lack of remounts, Lord Roberts has not been able to complete his line and keep the southern part of the Free State clear of the enemy. The old outcry against our Generals has recommenced, and the "Times" leads the way with the complaint that while the rank and file of the army have no whit deteriorated, the officers, though splendid in courage, are lacking in brains.

ITS POLITICAL ASPECT.

A more pleasing feature of the discussions on the war is that all but a few irreconcilable are now agreed that annexation of the territories of the Transvaal and Orange Free States must be accepted as the inevitable result of the war. Even the Earl of Kimberley, who has hitherto leant rather to the Harecourt and Campbell-Bannerman section of the Liberal Party than to the Imperialist section, has publicly given in his adhesion to the principle of annexation. There must, he urges, be no flavour of revenge about the terms of settlement, and the Boers must, as early as possible, be granted as fully as possible a measure of colonial self-government; but their territory, he admits, must become part of the British Empire. Other leading Liberals who have held for a long time to the hope that it might be possible to allow the Boer Republics to continue in existence, with some curtailment of their independence, have now abandoned the idea. The unanimity of the Colonies in favour of annexation has largely contributed to this result; and then those who have attempted to find it impossible to frame a constitution which would enable the Transvaalers and Free States to retain their independence and at the same time to prevent absolutely all fear of a recurrence of the causes which have led to the war.

6th April.

MELBOURNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWS OF THE WAR.

Public attention hereabouts is equally divided between the Transvaal war, the bubonic plague scare, and the progress of the Australian Commonwealth Bill in the Imperial Parliament. Taking the first, our useful if somewhat untrained contributions to the Imperial forces in South Africa are doing good work in the field, more especially the medical unit of N.S.W. under Colonel Vandelaar Kelly, to whom, on the occupation of Bloemfontein, was given the charge of the hospital. The various complements of the Imperial Bushmen's regiment are all in camp in their respective colonies, and only await arrival of the transports to embark. These should be on hand early next week and will in all probability get away by the end of the month. Permission has been granted by the Portuguese authorities to land troops and stores at Beira, some distance north of Delagoa Bay, whence railway communication exists with Salisbury in Rhodesia. We regret to announce the death of Mr. Lambie, war correspondent of the Melbourne "Age," at Rensburg.

THE PLAGUE SCARE.

In connection with the second item, viz. the plague scare, it must be confessed that the epidemic has made considerable headway in Sydney. The total number of cases up to date amounts to 70 with so far 26 deaths. The quarantine station is almost full of patients, and those who may

have come into contact with them. The original period of detention for these was fixed at ten days but this has recently been reduced to five. A large portion of Sydney's largest shipping area has also been quarantined, trade thereby being greatly disorganised, in addition to which, several coasting vessels trading thence to New Zealand have been taken off the running and sent to Melbourne instead owing to the New Zealand authorities imposing twelve days quarantine detention on all arrivals from Sydney. Strict precautions have been taken by the Victorian Board of Public Health to prevent if possible the introduction of the plague into this colony. All vessels from Queensland and New South Wales ports undergo a searching examination at the hands of the Health Officer in the Bay, before being allowed to proceed to their berths in the river; watchmen are provided by day and night, and every possible means is taken, including a liberal use of coal tar, to prevent ingress or egress of rats, to which has been brought home the carriage of infection.

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL

progresses but slowly in the House of Parliament. At present it is in the hands of the Law Officers of the Crown, who seem keenly bent on mutilating it in one or two directions. The Federal Representatives, of whom Mr. Barton for N.S.W. and Mr. Deakin for this colony are amongst the number, are, however, keenly alive to the passage of the Bill in its original form, as voted for here by a large majority in each colony, so that there is every prospect of its speedy return here unaltered.

A DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.

I have to chronicle a most disastrous shipwreck which occurred on the Victorian coast on the morning of 25th March to a small cargo and passenger steamer named the Glenelg, employed on the run from Melbourne to the Gippsland Lakes, a distance of about 150 miles. Only three survivors out of a total of thirty-three souls on board remain to tell the tale and even they seem to have but a hazy idea as to how the catastrophe occurred. Seemingly an accident happened to one of the twin propellers, and it is surmised that some portion of the machinery, relieved from its weight, knocked a hole in her side; at all events she filled rapidly, though not before the boats could be launched, one of which with most of the unfortunate passengers on board capsized, and as stated above only three managed to get ashore alive. Those who could in the ordinary course of events have thrown most light on the accident were, sad to relate, amongst the drowned, and the events leading up to the disaster will it seems remain a matter only of speculation.

6th April.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE OPEN DOOR.

Secretary Hay recently submitted to Congress the correspondence he had with the governments of other nations respecting the maintenance of an "open door" in China.

The correspondence extended over a period of time from September the 6th last to March the 2th, the last date marking the successful completion of the undertaking.

The nations addressed by the United States were Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Japan. On September the 6th, the State Department addressed to our ambassadors at London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, copies of a "formal declaration," setting out the desire of our government in the matter of the "open door." Italy and Japan were similarly addressed about a month later.

While the "formal declarations" sent to ambassadors were similar in each case, yet each of the officers adopted a different phraseology in addressing themselves to the Governments to which they were accredited, the dominant note being best set forth perhaps in the form of conveyance chosen by Ambassador Choate in a note to the British Government, which was as follows:

THE NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

"My Lord—I am instructed by the Secretary of State to present to Your Lordship a matter which the President regards as of great and equal importance to Great Britain and the United States in the maintenance of trade and commerce in the East, in which the interests of the two nations differ, not in character, but in degree only—and to ask for action on the part of Her Majesty's Government which the President conceives to be in exact accord with its uniformly declared policy and traditions, and which will greatly promote the welfare of commerce.

"He understands it to be the settled policy and purpose of Great Britain not to use any privileges that may be granted to it in China as a means of excluding any commercial rivals, and that freedom of trade for it in that empire means freedom of trade for all the world alike. Her Majesty's Government, while conceding by formal agreements with Germany and Russia, the possession of 'spheres of influence or interest' in China in which they are to enjoy special rights and privileges, particularly in respect to railroads and mining enterprises, has at the same time sought to maintain what is commonly called the 'open door' policy, to secure to the commerce and navigation of all nations equality of treatment within such 'spheres.'

"The maintenance of this policy is alike urgently demanded by the commercial communities of our two nations, as it is justly held by them to be the only one which will improve existing conditions, enable them to maintain their position in the markets of China, and extend their future operations.

"While the Government of the United States will in no way commit itself to any recognition of the exclusive rights of any Power within or control over any portion of the Chinese Empire, under such agreements as have been recently made, it cannot conceal its apprehensions that there is danger of complications arising between the treaty Powers which may imperil the rights insured to the United States by its treaties with China.

"It is the sincere desire of my Government that the interests of its citizens may not be prejudiced through exclusive treatment by any of the controlling Powers within their respective 'spheres of interest' in China, and it hopes to retain there an open market for all the world's commerce, remove dangerous sources of international irritation, and thereby hasten united action of the Powers at Peking to promote administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the Imperial Government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which it believes that the whole Western world is alike concerned.

"It believes that such a result may be greatly aided and advanced by declarations by the various Powers claiming 'spheres of interest' in China as to their intentions in regard to the treatment of foreign trade and commerce therein, and that the present is a very favourable moment for informing Her Majesty's Government of the desire of the United States to have it make on its own part and to lend its powerful support in the effort to obtain from each of the various Powers claiming 'spheres of interest' in China a declaration substantially to the following effect:

"(1) That it will in no wise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest

within any so-called 'sphere of interest' or leased territory it may have in China.

"(2) That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within such 'spheres of interests' (unless they be 'free ports'), no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government.

"(3) That it will levy no higher harbour dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such 'sphere' than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled, or operated within its 'sphere' on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'spheres' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nation transported over equal distances.

"The President has strong reason to believe that the Governments of both Russia and Germany will co-operate in an understanding as is here proposed. The recent ukase of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, declaring the port of Talienwan open to the merchant ships of all nations during the whole term of the lease under which it is to be held by Russia, removes all uncertainty as to the liberal and conciliatory policy of that Power, and justifies the expectation that His Majesty would accede to the similar request of the United States now being presented to him and make the desired declaration.

"The recent action of Germany in declaring the port of Kiaochow a 'free port' and that the aid which its Government has given China in establishing there a Chinese custom house, coupled with oral assurances given the United States by Germany that the interests of the United States and its citizens within its 'sphere' would in no wise be affected by its occupation of this portion of the province of Shantung, encourage the belief that little opposition is to be anticipated to the President's request for a similar declaration from that Power.

"It is needless also to add that Japan, the Power next most largely interested in the trade of China, must be in entire sympathy with the views here expressed, and that its interests will be largely served by the proposed arrangement; and the declarations of its statesmen within the last year are so entirely in line with it that the co-operation of that Power is confidently relied upon.

"It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that I present this matter to your Lordship's attention and urge its prompt consideration by Her Majesty's Government, believing that the action is in entire harmony with its consistent theory and purpose, and that it will greatly redound to the benefit and advantage of all commercial nations alike. The prompt and sympathetic co-operation of Her Majesty's Government with the United States in this important matter will be very potent in promoting its adoption by all the Powers concerned."

LORD SALISBURY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Just a week after the dispatch of this communication Salisbury acknowledged its receipt in a note, promising to consult his colleagues on the proposition, and meantime assuring Mr. Choate "that the policy consistently advocated by this country is one of securing equal opportunity for the subjects and citizens of all nations with regard to commercial enterprise in China, and from this policy Her Majesty's Government has no intention or desire to depart."

A month later came the formal answer of the British Government under date of November 30, 1899, in the following language, addressed to Mr. Choate:

"I have much pleasure in informing Your Excellency that Her Majesty's

Government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your Government in regard to the leased territory of Weihaiwei, and all territory in China which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain, by lease or otherwise, and all 'spheres of interests' now held or that may hereafter be held by her in China, providing that similar declaration is made by other Powers concerned."

A note of acknowledgment was the remaining letter in the British series, Mr. Choate expressing the gratification of the Secretary of State at the cordial acceptance by the British Government of the proposals of the United States.

The last act in the negotiations—that which clinched the agreement—was the dispatch to our diplomatic representatives at the capitals of the several countries concerned, of identical instructions, couched in the following terms:—

"Department of State, Washington,
"20th March, 1900.

"Sir,—The Government, having accepted the declaration suggested by the United States concerning foreign trade in China, the terms of which I transmitted to you in my instruction No. — of —, and like action having been taken by all the various Powers having leased territory or so-called 'spheres of interest' in the Chinese Empire, as shown by the notes I hereby transmit to you, you will please inform the Government to which you are accredited that the condition originally attached to its acceptance—that all other Powers concerned should likewise accept the proposals of the United States—having been complied with, this government will therefore consider the assent given to it by — as final and finite. You will transmit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs copies of the present enclosures, and by the same occasion convey to him the expression of the sincere gratification which the President feels at the successful termination of these negotiations, in which he sees proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various Powers interested in the untrammelled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese Empire, and a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

I am, etc.,

JOHN HAY."

THE ORDER OF CONCURRENCE.

To these demands Great Britain was the first to give an unqualified acceptance. Germany then followed with equally satisfactory assurances. It required more time to secure the assent of France and Russia, but finally France accepted before her northern ally joined the compact. Japan, as might have been expected, willingly gave her adherence to maintain the integrity of China. Italy, whose interests are small, raised no objections and when Russia saw that all the world was with the United States she came in.

THE AMBITION OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Admiral Dewey has just startled the country by announcing himself a candidate for the presidency. The announcement was made in the form of a statement to a New York newspaper in these remarkable words:

"When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the Presidency.

"Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter, and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office.

"If the American people want me for this high office, I shall be only too willing to serve them.

"Should I be chosen for this exalted position, I would execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors."

When asked "On what platform you will stand?" the Admiral replied:—

"I think I have said enough at this time, and possibly too much."

Such a decision on his part was entirely unexpected in all quarters. Even his own brothers and his son had no intimation of it. The statement, too, is as unlike the Dewey of Manila Bay as could well be imagined. He stands for no party, no political principles; he simply says, practically: "I should like to be President," and leaves the rest to any political party or managers who might see fit to take up his cause.

HOW HIS CANDIDATURE IS RECEIVED.

Scarcely a person can be found to-day, who will say that he would like to see Dewey the next President and they are even fewer who think that he has the slightest chance for that place. The general comment is that the action is the work of Dewey's wife who has apparently set her ambition for the place of the "first lady of the land."

THE DECLINE OF DEWEY.

Yet this is the same Dewey who landed in New York scarce six months ago after a triumphant home journey nearly half around the earth and over whom the people went fairly wild in their enthusiasm. The waning of Dewey's star began with his marriage. A popular subscription of some \$50,000 had bought him a comfortable home in Washington. Dewey had been but a few days wed when he transferred the title in this property to his wife. The people were quick to resent this action and quick to express their resentment. A few days later Mrs. Dewey transferred the title to Dewey's son and it was stated that this had been the plan all along. The statement was looked upon as a quibble and did not help matters.

Since then the Deweys have lived a quiet life in Washington more and more unnoticed, except at the time of an occasional unpleasant controversy as to whether the Admiral of the Navy or the Commanding General of the Army should take precedence at State functions. Dewey's temper, always hasty, has seemed to sharpen unreasonably in recent months and many friends, and many others who would be friends, have become estranged from him.

Mrs. Dewey, you will remember, has been for a long time prominent socially in Washington. She is a sister of John R. McLean, who was an avowed candidate for President on the Democratic ticket in 1896, and who would try again for the nomination if he saw the slightest chance of getting it. It is surmised that he had a hand in Dewey's action. Mrs. Dewey is a Roman Catholic in religion. She disclosed much of her character when she said recently: "The McLeans are an ambitious family."

THE SAME OLD STRUGGLE.

Meanwhile the prospect that McKinley and Bryan will be pitted against each other again as the candidates of the two great parties is daily becoming stronger. The Republican nominating convention is to be held in June and the Democratic the first week in July.

Boston, Mass., 7th April.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

5al

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SALON

this year is not a brilliant success. From the outsider's point of view, it might very well have been dispensed with altogether. All the most prominent artists have sent their best work to the Exhibition, and when it is borne in mind that that concern will comprise two separate and distinct picture shows, the necessity for holding a Salon this year is hardly obvious. Perhaps one might forgive the Société des Artistes Français if they had managed to unearth some new talent, but it must be confessed that, after making allowance for the absence of work by the big men, the display is even below the not very high average of late years. Here and there one comes across a really good work by a comparatively unknown man, but the great bulk of the pictures and sculpture on view shows no elevation in the general standard of French art, but rather the contrary, the jury having been still more lenient than usual. The result is that the 1900 Salon is characterised by a large number of atrocities and very little of permanent value. The opinion expressed, not by foreigners but by the best French critics, on the work of French painters of the present day, still holds good, namely, that originality and imagination are crowded out by mere technical skill. As M. Thiebault-Sisson says, French artistic education is too practical. In no country is the young painter better able to portray a figure with all the bones and muscles in their proper places and to bring out the light and shadows into bold relief; but this kind of cleverness, which is very well in a pupil, is not sufficient to make an artist. Young French painters do not seem to know how to eliminate what is unnecessary. They copy admirably but do not originate. Their eye for colour is defective, while their drawing is extremely good. M. Thiebault-Sisson goes so far as to say that, with a few exceptions, the Salon pictures displaying the highest artistic qualities are the work of foreign exhibitors, and especially of English and Americans.

Not only has the Salon opened its doors a month earlier than usual, but it has had to find new quarters in the Avenue de Breteuil, behind the Invalides. The arrangements are nevertheless good, and the rooms are extremely well lighted, too well, in fact, for some of the pictorial horrors exposed to the public gaze. Every year one wonders how some of the croûtes shown at the Salon can have obtained admittance, and this year the problem is more puzzling than ever. Another feature of the Salon is the absence of portraits of celebrities. Portraits there are in plenty, but the sitters are unknown to fame beyond the frontiers of France. Wm. Jean Paul Laurens, Tattgrain, Roybet, and Benjamin-Constant all send works of this kind. English and American painters, such as Arthur Lynch, Hitchcock, Miller and Schaefer, are very much to the fore in this branch of art. Hemmer's "Dream," a wonderful piece of flesh-painting is one of the finest, if not the very finest, work in the Salon. A portrait of two little girls, by Humbert, is almost as good. Among the genre paintings M. Joseph Bail's "Cinderella" is full of feeling. M. Coghe's "Final Blow," the deadly stab at the end of a tavern brawl, will attract a great deal of notice. Another sensational canvas is Melville du Mond's "To the Tiger with him!"—a wretched victim who, thrown to the wild beasts in a Roman amphitheatre, has caught at an iron ring in his fall and clings desperately to it while pitiless hands and feet thrust him back to an awful death

below. The picture is finely painted but cannot be recommended to nervous persons. Less nightmare-inspiring but nevertheless dramatic is M. Jean Adler's "Creusot," a crowd of hungry and desperate strikers—modern reproductions of the men and women who sang the "Carmagnole" and the "Ca ira" when those terrible songs were new. Among landscapes there is nothing of much importance. Harpignie is represented, but only by a small picture painted in 1891. Still-life is a strong feature. M. Vollen's fish are almost worthy of Snyders. Humour is almost entirely absent from the Salon. M. Vollen the Younger's Pierrot trying to think of a rhyme is almost the only example. There are the usual battle-pictures and several immense canvases, some of which will look well enough in the big public buildings for which they are intended, while others seem to have been perpetrated for the sole purpose of attracting attention. The sculpture maintains a high level of excellence, though there is no work calling for special notice. Rodin and other leading sculptors are unrepresented.

"THE GAY PARISIENNE."

Parisians have been much exercised this week by an art question quite apart from the Salon. More than a year ago the Exhibition authorities commissioned a rising young sculptor, M. Moreau-Vauthier, to execute a colossal figure, representing the typical Parisienne, to be placed on the summit of the main entrance. This structure not being sufficiently solid to support the weight of a stone or bronze statue, the figure had to be made in "staff" or plaster mixed with tow, and as it was impracticable to hoist a large plaster statue from the ground to the top of a lofty archway, it was found necessary to build a sort of shed around the pedestal, so that the statue could be moulded on the spot it was to occupy. The result of this was that no one could judge of the effect until the figure was completed and in position and the scaffolding had been taken down. This was done a few days ago, and the Parisienne stood revealed to an astonished world. The effect was immediate and far from gratifying to M. Moreau-Vauthier. He had clad his Parisienne in full evening dress, open cloak and Medici's collar, with a battlemented crown intended to suggest the arms of the city. Artistic Paris rose aghast and denounced him. The Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, was inundated with appeals to have the atrocity removed. The newspapers took the matter up and in twenty-four hours a battle royal was raging on paper. Sarcastic leading articles were written: reporters were sent off in hot haste to interview the sculptor, the architect, the Exhibition authorities, and in fact anyone who was in a position to speak on the matter. When it was stated that the statue would be removed, the Opposition Press denounced M. Millerand as an iconoclast and made unpleasant remarks concerning the fashionable dressmaker who had helped the sculptor to design the costume. Finally, the much-abused Minister decided not to interfere, for the present at any rate, and the storm subsided as quickly as it arose. The public, we are told, will be left to decide the weighty question whether the Parisienne is to remain aloft or be replaced by some less daring novelty.

7th April.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional, Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Thursday, the 26th of April, 1900, there were present:—Messrs. E. A. Hewett, (Chairman), C. M. Ede, S. A. Hardeen, A. McLeod, J. Prentice, M. Rohde, E. B. Skottowe, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Telephones.—Plans of the trunk lines to be adopted by the Mutual Company, together with tracing of the form of pole to be temporarily used, have received the sanction of the Works Committee. Letter from the China and Japan Company is read in which it is stated that every effort will be made towards effecting the dismantling of their plant with the least possible delay, estimating the period of clearing the streets within the Settlement limits at six weeks.

Likin Collection in the Settlement.—The following correspondence is ordered for publication:—

Council Room.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in violation of local regulations and of the definite assurances given by the Chinese authorities, the officials in charge of the likin collection on the Soochow Creek have of late frequently sent runners into the Foreign Settlement who have levied likin and seized property from native residents within Municipal limits. Two specific cases have been reported by the Captain Superintendent of police as having occurred on the 26th and 29th inst., in the Western District. In the first, certain cotton yarn was taken from its owner on the Bubbling Well Road and removed to the head likin office outside the Settlement; no explanation was obtainable by the Police from the branch likin station at Sinza in regard to the matter, nor any redress offered. In the second case, three out of a body of five men were arrested in the act of attempting to levy likin in the Markham Road. They were charged the same morning at the Mixed Court "with others not in custody with committing a breach of Municipal Regulations by attempting to collect likin tax in the Settlement," the U.S. Assessor being present, and the case was remanded, pending reference to the Consular Body, at the request of the Chief Inspector of Police.

Representations have since been made to the Council that one of the prisoners, who gave a false name and address when arrested, is a petty official of the likin administration; the Council has therefore agreed to release this man should bail be forthcoming to the amount of Tls. 1,000.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the seriousness of these cases, and on the imperative necessity which continues to exist for action which shall secure to residents in the Foreign Settlement immunity from the operations and exactions of the likin officials. The failure of the Chinese authorities to recognise and fulfil their obligations in this matter has been a frequent subject of correspondence and remonstrance in the past, but the frequency of recent cases points, in the Council's opinion, to the need for action more vigorous than mere protest. In this connection, I have the honour to refer you to the correspondence published at pages 278-284 of last year's Municipal Report.

The Council trusts that the Consular Body will take such steps as the importance of the matter calls for, in the interests of the Foreign Settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDBERT A. HEWETT,
Chairman.

J. M. T. VALDEZ, Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal and
Senior Consul, Shanghai.

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 21st April, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 31st March last regarding the arrest within the limits of the Settlement of a petty officer and some runners of likin station (Sinza).

In reply I beg to forward you herewith, according to the decision of my colleagues, copies of letters which have been exchanged about the aforesaid matter, the decision of which is now pending the approval of the Consular Body to whom I submitted my views.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal and
Senior Consul.

E. A. HEWETT Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Jü, TAOTAI of Shanghai, to
His Ex. J. M. T. VALDEZ, Consul-General
for Portugal and Senior Consul.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Magistrate Weng of the Mixed Court wrote to me as follows:—

"On the 29th March the Municipal police brought Wang Yin-an, Lu A-erh and Wang A-fu before this Court, and accused them of having infringed the Municipal Regulations by attempting to collect taxes on this side of Sinza, within the limits of the Settlement.

I examined the case with the Assessor Po (Dr. Barchet), and found out that Wang Yin-an, Lu A-erh and Wang A-fu while going towards a southern direction to examine some rice, they met with a cart carrying cotton, and thoughtlessly put some questions without intention of demanding taxes. On my pressing questions Wang Yin-an declared that he is a petty official in the northern likin station, and that his name is Chan Tsu-wei; Lu A-erh is a runner and Wang A-fu is a vehicleman.

In view of this declaration I requested the Assessor Po to allow, in the meanwhile, the release of the said official, but, notwithstanding my repeated request I was not attended to. Therefore I ask Your Excellency to write to the Senior Consul and request the release of Chan Tsu-wei."

From the above, it is apparent that the petty official Chan Tsu-wei of the northern station was going towards a southern direction to examine rice, and, inadvertently, questioned the carters of cotton on the northern bank of the Soochow Creek. Although he made a mistake I don't think that he had any intention of collecting taxes in the Settlement, therefore, he could be excused of the mistake. As to his non-declaring in Court his proper name I believe it was for fear of vexing his official position.

As I have ascertained that Wang Yen-an is really an official of the likin administration, and his name is Chan Tsu-wei, I write to you, having in mind our good friendship and your good intention to all, to request that orders be sent for the release of Chan Tsu-wei, for the present, while matters are not definitely resolved.

Wishing the happiness of the day and dated, 31st March 1900.

Card of Taotai Jü.

Senior-Consul Valdez to His Excy. Jü,
the Shanghai Taotai.

Shanghai, 3rd April, 1900.

The Senior-Consul has the honour to acknowledge receipt of His Excellency's letter dated 31st March, in which he requests that orders be given to release Chan-con-wei, a likin officer arrested by violation of the Municipal Rules, trying to collect likin tax within the limits of the International settlement.

The Senior-Consul considering his duty in replying, informs His Excellency that as soon as he received his letter and willing to comply with his wishes, he tried to get information about the matter before bringing it to the knowledge of the Consular Body, and he is now glad he can reply to His Excellency that the said officer has been released on the 1st instant.

Therefore, further steps being useless, the Senior Consul hopes that His Excellency will

Card of H.M.F. M.'s Consul-General.

Card of Taotoi Jü.

Streets.

Labour.—The average daily number of labourers employed during the month, exclusive of Contract work, has been 2,070.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Hygienarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

It was finally agreed that an interim dividend as recommended should be paid.

The CHAIRMAN said—This concludes the business of this meeting, gentlemen. You are now entitled to apply for one new share for each old share held by you, and the new shares will rank for dividend from the 31st May. Proper application forms will be sent to shareholders, and scrip will be issued as soon as the resolutions have been registered in Hong-kong. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance.

Mr. Sampson asked if the new shares were to be paid for in one call.

The Chairman said there would be only one call, or in other words the shares were to be paid for right off.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

THE WHITE MAHATMA AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

As the extraordinary performances of the White Mahatma at the Lyceum Theatre, during her present visit, have been the cause of so much talk, and diverse opinions are expressed as to their genuineness or otherwise, our representative waited upon Mr. Bell, and had an interesting chat with that gentleman, who was quite willing to answer the questions put. The question in the public mind is, "How much of the White Mahatma's performance is due to genuine divination, and how much to thought-reading, or is the whole or any part of it trickery?"

"We give it as a performance," said Mr. Bell, "and by so doing we save a great many arguments; but the results that are obtained nightly by the Mahatma must have set educated people thinking that there might, or must be, a foundation."

"If," our representative queried, "it is not prying too much into the secrets of your art would you mind saying to what you attribute the Mahatma's power? How are the thoughts of people conveyed to her?"

"That," replied Mr. Bell, "is a question to which I cannot give a satisfactory answer. The faculty of thought transference is at present indefinable and irreducible to the control of scientific laws, because of the immaturity of the spirit-intellect of mankind. We have heard something of the waves of ether conveying impulses for good or evil from one brain to another. We can recognise that this theory of thought-transference, with one in a hypnotic sleep, must be very closely allied to that of ether waves floating in a tremulousness of infinite delicacy through all the realms of space, and conveying every shape of mental vibration from point to point.

"It may be that the White Mahatma's brain in the hypnotic sleep is brought to a state of great perfection, so much so that she is able to distinguish impressions conveyed to her from the brains of other people who are in sympathy with her. We mean, by sympathy, there must be a mysterious current of magnetism linked between the two. One may understand in this way. Tune a violin to a piano; strike the note "C" on the piano and then lightly touch the "G" string on the violin, and it is felt to vibrate, because it is in unison, so that with the White Mahatma a person may not get a question answered, through not being mentally and physically attuned with her. They are not in sympathy."

"When the White Mahatma answers a question, does she," asked our representative, "simply read the questioner's thoughts, or does she divine by her own intuition the answers she gives?"

"That is where she makes many mistakes," was the reply, "through simply giving back the questioner's thoughts. For instance, 'Who stole my watch?' At the same time the questioner imagines he knows the thief. The White Mahatma goes so far as to describe the very person he is thinking about; still we do get marvelous results. At Calcutta the question was asked, 'Will Bravo win the Viceroy's Cup?' 'The answer was' 'No! the horse will die before the race.' The horse did die before the race. At Ballarat in Australia

a young man named Gummo was missing for fourteen days. The police made an unavailing search for him. The White Mahatma described the direction he took, and said she saw him fall down an unused shaft, and that she could see him lying at the bottom, in the water, with his face out of the water. He was found exactly as described by the White Mahatma.

"At Kimberley, South Africa," the speaker went on, "the question was asked, 'What would be the next sensation in Kimberley?' The answer was, 'Part of De Beers office will be blown up with dynamite.' 'The date! The date!' was shouted from the audience. 'August 14th,' replied the Mahatma. The offices were blown up on that date. Whilst in Bangalore I received no fewer than twenty-two telegrams congratulating the White Mahatma on her correct forecast of the exact days of the reliefs of Kimberley and Ladysmith which she prophesied in Bombay more than two months previous to the occurrence. In Madras she also gave the exact date that Lord Roberts would occupy Bloemfontein. But these are only a few out of thousands of predictions that have come true during the sixteen years the White Mahatma has given her exhibition.

"This is a sceptical world. The ordinary observer cannot on the face of it regard an exhibition such as the White Mahatma's from the standpoint of the scientist. I have always noticed in connection with this entertainment, that the most sceptical are the least educated. The man without knowledge argues everything from his own theory and stands by it, let the facts be what they may. The educated man, on the other hand, knowing what great possibilities are opening up in new fields of research, keeps his mind open and clear from prejudice, and is willing to be convinced so long as that is effected by an appeal to his intelligence. Edison, to whom we have given three sances, and Stead, who has received a like number, are firm believers in our work."

"Does she," was asked by our representative, "become exhausted by her continual performances?"

"When we were in England, yes; but there we used to answer eighty or a hundred questions nightly; that was during my paper fight with Mr. Labouchere. He gave us altogether a hundred and twenty columns in 'Truth,' commencing by calling somnancy a fraud. He, through the agency of Maskelyne and Stuart Cumberland, gave three so-called exposés of it which were read to our audiences nightly. The fight terminated by Mr. Labouchere saying, 'It is a very clever trick.'"

THE Ada Delroy company wound up a short but very successful season on Saturday night at the Lyceum, and left for the South by the I.-C. S. Taisang on Sunday morning. They were unfortunate in being here at the same time as Warren's very popular Circus.

"WOT CHER, MATE?" may be a rough form of salutation, but the kindness of its intention cannot be questioned; therefore it may not be out of place to adopt it here. Those who may be suffering from bad health can be speedily relieved from their misery by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are equally good for the old, young, or middle-aged. For weakness, lassitude, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, measles, croup and similar complaints, these medicines cannot be equalled; whilst for skin diseases, sores, ulcers, scrofula and old wounds, they have effected cures in cases declared hopeless, by eminent medical men. Full directions as to the use of these remarkable remedies are given to purchasers.

THE SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.

THE SHIELD COMPETITION.

Favoured at last by fine weather the members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade had their annual parade and competition for the Insurance Association's shield on Saturday afternoon. At 3 p.m. the various companies formed up on the French Bund, and the gathering attracted a very large crowd of spectators. The police from the Central Station did good service in keeping the roadway clear and the troopers under Sergeant Spottiswoode maintained an unobstructed route to the Public Recreation Ground. The companies on parade were:—

Mihhuloong, No. 1, 3 reels, 2 hook and ladder trucks and 1 fire escape.

Deluge, No. 2, 1 engine and 2 reels.

Hongkew No. 4, 1 engine and 2 reels.

Le Torrent (French) No. 6, 1 engine and 2 reels.

Victoria, No. 7, 1 engine and 2 reels.

The turn-out was in every way creditable to our firemen, the reels, trucks and engines being in spick and span order and the helmets and uniforms of the men testified to the pride they take in their work. Mr. Lewis Moore, whom a lady was heard to describe as looking "just like one of those old Romans," had charge of the procession and soon the brigade was bowling along the Maloo with galloping horses and clanging gongs, the red-painted reels, etc., and the shining brass helmets of the men making an imposing spectacle. A large crowd assembled on the Public Recreation Ground and in a little while the contest was in full swing. The Deluge men were the first called upon. They came with a fine rush to the hydrant, a couple of the members tumbling over each other at the connecting place. They got their three lengths fixed in workmanlike style, replaced the supposed burst length, and uncoupled first and second lengths and placed the goose neck to supply two streams in capital order, and finished by reeling up very smartly.

The Victorias followed, but did not cut so good a figure and through getting water on before the nozzle was fixed, they were disqualified.

The Hongkew men, who were considered to have a good show, were hampered by the bystanders, with the result that they failed to hear the orders given. The other foremen gave them another trial, but their time failed to reach that of the Deluge.

The Frenchmen, red-shirted and yellow-breeched, next essayed a try for the shield, and at first they certainly looked like being close up for the finish, but, *fortune de la guerre*, they unluckily used the length of hose supposed to have been burst, and this put them out of action.

The Mihhuloongs went through the routine very well and would certainly have done better had they been accorded room.

After the competition the time-keepers, Messrs. A. E. Jones and R. McGregor, handed in their reports with the result that the Deluge Company were declared the winners.

The times taken were as follows:—

Deluge—30secs., 19secs., 44secs., 83secs.—176secs.

Hongkew—37½secs., 21secs., 47secs. 91secs.—196½secs.

Mihhuloongs—47secs., 53secs., 46secs., 104secs.—250secs.

French—27½secs., 26secs.—Withdrew.

Victoria—33secs., 26secs.—Withdrew.

The following were the teams:—

Deluge—A. E. Algar, foreman, H. W. Parkhill, G. J. T. Newman, W. G. Youngson, C. F. Gram, J. W. Cameron.

French—V. Duval, Foreman, H. Guillaibert, H. Martin, L. Marin, E. Pleinet, J. Hamon.

Hongkew—W. R. Kahler, forman, A. U. Belyea, W. Fraser, S. Cairney, F. Bentley, A. J. Broad.

Mihheloong—E. W. Sharples, foreman, F. A. Rickard, C. W. Cooper, O. Joost, H. Courtney, G. S. W. Bidwell.

Victoria—E. Gumpert, foreman, G. V. T. Marshall, A. H. Jamieson, W. E. Leveson, E. O. Cunningham and R. J. Fearon.

At the conclusion of the competition the men assembled at the Golf Club Pavilion where the Shield was on view.

Mr. A. E. Algar, foreman of the winning Company, and his men were called forward by Mr. L. Moore, Chief Engineer, to receive the trophy and Mr. Hewett, Chairman of the Municipal Council, was asked to present the same.

Mr. Hewett, in making the presentation, expressed the very great pleasure it had given him to be asked to present Mr. Algar with the Shield. They were, he said, enabled now to appreciate the unselfishness and public-spirited enterprise that animated the Shanghai Fire Department. Being a fireman was no sinecure, no matter what business or pleasure occupied them they were always liable to be called upon however tired they might be or inclement the night, or on busy mail days they were liable to be called on duty and remain there under conditions that were arduous and uncomfortable. Since their last gathering one of their colleagues had lost his life in the service of the community and in the execution of his duty, and he thought it only right that some recognition of his service should be made on this occasion. (Cheers.) As they knew, steps were being taken to improve the corps. He did not mean in its personnel—that would be impossible, but in giving them up-to-date appliances, and he could say that the Council would do all in its power to help them by giving them material of the best. He merely made these remarks with a view of assuring them that the services they rendered to the community were appreciated.

Addressing Mr. Algar, Mr. Hewett said:—Mr. Algar, it is with very great pleasure I have to present you and your comrades with this Shield. The other members, I am sure will be the first to acknowledge your prowess. (Cheers.) When they try to take the Shield from you next year I am sure you will give them a very good tussle for it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Algar, who had quite an ovation, said this was the first time he had represented the Deluge Company as foreman, but it was the second time they had won. He was very pleased at the flattering remarks Mr. Hewett had made, but the other fellows they had to meet had given them a hard tussle. He then called upon the Fire Brigade for three cheers for the Insurance Association. The cheers were heartily given with the inevitable "tiger."

On the call of Mr. L. Moore the winners gave three cheers and a "tiger" for the non-successful competitors.

It is only fair to the firemen to say that the conditions of the competition were entirely unknown to them until Saturday morning, and there is no doubt that, had the contest been held in the open, instead of in the midst of a crowd like that of Saturday, the results would have been far more satisfactory.

The conditions were as under:—

1st.—Each competing Reel to have ten full lengths of Hose.

2nd.—To start from the same place as usual and drive up to the Hydrant.

3rd.—Place hose on Hydrant and play water through three lengths of Hose.

4th.—Second length burst, replace broken Hose.

5th.—Uncouple the first and second length of Hose, place on the first length double Goose-Neck, bring up two more lengths and play two streams side by side.

6th.—Reel up.

CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

The cricket season was opened on Saturday by a match between an Eleven and Twenty-two of the S.C.C. Such a game is necessarily richer in promise than in performance, for it is intended to reveal if possible the character of the new blood the "colts" represent. In the present instance the match introduced us to a promising bowler in the person of Potter, who took five good wickets at a cost of 21 runs, but in the batting department there was nothing to note. The weather was somewhat dull, and the overnight rain made the wicket slow, so that moderate scoring was the rule. The Twenty-two, for the loss of eighteen wickets, made 100 runs, and then closed the innings. Sheldon and A. Wilson, with 24 and 18 respectively, were the highest scorers, the only other man to get into double figures being J.B. Walsh. The Eleven began disastrously when it was their turn to bat. Six wickets were lost for just twice as many runs, and had it not been for the very steady and patient play of G.F. Lanning, who carried out his bat for 37, assisted by Wright and Tyack, the result would have been an easy win for the Twenty-two. As it was the last man in kept up his wicket sufficiently long to play out time, the match ending in a draw.

Full score and analysis:—

XXII.

J. B. Walsh, b. Wright	11
C. W. Potter, b. Mann	6
B. P. Sheldon, b. Mann	24
H. D. Sharpin, c. Wood, b. Mann	4
E. V. D. Parr, b. W. H. Moule	3
R. H. Moorehead, b. Mann	4
A. J. Wicks, c. Tyack, b. Mann	2
A. Wilson, b. Wright	16
E. Ormiston, run-out	0
O. de Thoren, c. W. H. Moule, b. Wright ..	1
J. Byrne-Hackett, b. Wright	0
P. L. Byrne, b. Mann	0
H. E. Campbell, b. Tyack	6
C. G. Close, b. Tyack	1
C. Stewart, b. Tyack	3
J. Graham, c. A. J. H. Moule, b. Tyack ..	0
J. B. Le Mottee, not-out	0
W. W. G. Ross, b. Tyack	7
P. W. Massey, b. Tyack	0
Byes 9; l-b. 3	12

(For 18 wickets) Total 100

XI.

W. H. Moule, b. Potter	0
G. F. Lanning, not-out	37
J. Mann, b. Potter	0
A. J. H. Moule, b. de Thoren	0
A. P. Wood, c. Sharpin, b. Potter	1
A. E. Lanning, b. Potter	1
S. E. Smalley, b. Potter	0
W. B. Cheetham, c. and b. Walsh	6
R. J. L. Wright, c. and b. Sharpin	13
W. A. C. Platt, c. Ormiston, b. Sharpin ..	5
W. J. Tyack, not-out	11
Byes 2, w-b 1	3
	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

XXII.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
G. F. Lanning .. 3	0	12	0
Wright	18	6	17
Mann	15	1	43
W. H. Moule	6	4	5
Tyack	5.4	0	11

XI.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Potter	20	11	21
de Thoren	10	1	11
Ross	3	3	0
Stewart	4	2	6
Walsh	10	1	19
Sheldon	2	0	7
Parr	2	1	5
Sharpin	4	1	5

THE SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

SCRATCH REGATTA.

Captain—E. C. Pearce, Esq.
Judge—R. W. Little, Esq.
Umpire—Duncan Glass, Esq.
Starter—James Hall, Esq.
Timekeeper—A. E. Jones, Esq.

The scratch regatta held off the Bund on Monday may be held to have been a success, though certain minor points might be looked to. The start was announced for 5.30 p.m. but the Rowing Club have never hitherto started punctually, and this case was no exception. Some dissatisfaction, too, may be felt with the course, which was from Kinleeyuen to the Gardens, on the Shanghai side of the rough line formed by the men-of-war, liners, and other vessels. The result was that a distinct advantage was with the boat holding a position farthest from Shanghai, in that it had the full benefit of the tide. It was suggested that the course on the Pootung side of the rough line aforementioned would be better. The third matter was the inferior quality of the cartridges supplied to the judge, which by no means made a satisfactory noise. However, otherwise the regatta went well. The details are:—

5.30 p.m.—"A" Co. Section Fours.

Section No. 2.—1st.

Bow—Priv. A. Lyall.
2—" J. E. Denham.
3—Serg. F. A. Rickard.
Stroke—Priv. E. T. Byrne.
Cox—" A. Mauchan.

Section No. 4.—2nd.

Bow—Priv. T. H. R. Shaw.
2—" O. Thoresen.
3—Serg. G. E. Stewart.
Stroke—Corp. D. McNeill.
Cox—Priv. F. A. Wells.

Section No. 3.—3rd.

Bow—Priv. E. Quelch.
2—" C. W. Quelch.
3—" P. L. Byrne.
Stroke—" J. Teesdale.
Cox—" A. Hide.

Section No. 1.—4th.

Bow—Priv. G. A. Tisdall.
2—Lieut. Corp. J. M. Brigham.
3—Corp. A. F. Algie.
Stroke—Priv. W. W. G. Ross.
Cox—Priv. Lanning.

No. 2 went away at the start, and got a lead of almost a length from No. 4, while No. 3 was going third, and No. 1 fourth. They went for three quarters of a mile in this order. At one time it seemed that No. 1 was going to pick up, but Ross caught a crab, and their chance was gone. No. 2 won very well. Time, 4 mins. 46.35. secs.

The prizes in this race were five very dainty silver cups, given by Capt. W. D. Little. These were presented after the regatta by Lieut. E. Gumpert, who made an appropriate speech; cheering for the giver, the winners, and the losers followed this.

6 p.m.—Tub Sculling Race.

A. E. Baker 1 || H. de l'onthiere | 2 |
| J. V. C. Davies | 3 |

This was a runaway race. Baker got a good lead at once, and increased it slowly to the finish, winning by many lengths. Time, 4 mins. 14.3-5secs.

6.30 p.m.—Junior Four-oar Race.

1.—Captain's.

Bow—A. Dalglish.
2—H. E. Arthur.
3—E. M. Thomas.
Stroke—J. A. Thomas.
Cox—E. C. Pearce.

- 2.—Hon. Treasurer's.
Bow—T. L. Dawson.
2.—J. Morgan.
3.—J. M. Thomas.
Stroke—G. A. Tisdall.
Cox—M. Haynemann.
3.—Hon. Secretary's.
Bow—H. C. S. Bell.
2.—A. Lyall.
3.—C. E. Sparke.
Stroke—T. T. Ferguson.
Cox—E. T. Byrne.

From the first the Secretary's boat had no chance, and the race was a tight one between the other two. Passing H.M.S. Redpole the Treasurer's boat held the lead, but the Captain's boat put on a spurt, and finally won a splendid race by a third of a length. Time, 3mins. 32.3-seconds.

AT SIKING REACH.

MIDGET S.C. REGATTA.

A long stretch of water under the sun and a blue sky, flecked into wavelets by a warm breeze. Stretching from either bank the interminable cultivation of thrifty China, flat, green, vocal with birds, relieved only where the Hills, monastery-crowned, cut sharply into the upper blue. This is Siking Reach. Against the right bank of the Reach, nosing the soft earth, a line of some ten house-boats, gay with house-flags and with hunting. These are the means to an occasional nomadism beloved of Europeans—the Europeans that go down to the Reach in small boats, and strive craftily after glory and a small pot. There are degrees and sorts of pleasure in sailing. When the wind blusters roughly at you, driving spray in your face like blown hail, and the main-sheet stretches taut as a line of steel, then is your joy elemental, a joy in strength. But when a gentle wind rises and falls like a song, now steady, now fitful, then does the true sailor—he who knows to take to himself the passing breaths that touch the water, who sees the puff as it comes, and takes the heart of it—realise a finer pleasure, the artistry of sailing.

Sunday was a day of the gentler sort, peculiarly suited to the business of the members of the Midget Sailing Club, who, with certain friends, visited Siking Reach in the aforesaid houseboats to hold a regatta. The most genial of commodores, Mr. James Hall—no longer to be known by that title since he has, prior to his departure for England, been succeeded by Mr. E. Gumpert—had given a "P.P.C. Cup." Two races were held to decide the ownership of this cup, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and the result was as follows:—

Result.	Start.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.	Sailed by.
	m.s.	m.s.	m.s.	
Mona	5.52	84.14	78.22	A. L. Anderson.
Cheeper	4.18	82.54	78.36	E. Gumpert
Olga	5.52	87.22	81.30	G. Sutherland.
Dorothy	2.52	88.00	85.08	A. L. Hall.
Swan	scr.	87.37	87.37	C. Rudolph.
Dabchick	2.08	91.20	89.12	P. E. Beeston.
Mary Jane	4.18	retired		W. Murray.

After the second race Mr. J. Hall presented the cup to Mr. Anderson, speeches appropriate to the occasion being made by both gentlemen, with a concluding cheer for the ex-Commodore.

The racing is not all. On such a day, royally bright, one may sail to the Broken Bridge, and bathe deliciously. Or, through the Old Broken Bridge, by winding creeks to where an old tree looks down on the inner life of the water, and the nose of the boat threads a rippling way through the green moss near the bank. The cool

decline of such a day is rememberable too. The procession of slow-moving houseboats making a steady way homewards, the sounds of farm and village life coming mellowed from a grey distance, the western sun meeting everything with a gentle Midas-touch, and finally the coming of the dark and a wavering moon-track on the water. These things make for the excellent success of such a regatta as that of the Midget Sailing Club.

THE PEKING RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SPRING MEETING, 1900.

May 4th and 5th.

HONORARY STEWARDS.

His Excellency Sir CLAUDE M. MACDONALD, His Excellency Monsieur de GIER, His Excellency Baron von KETTELER, His Excellency Marquis SALVAGO RAGGI, Monsieur E. de CARTIER de MARCHIENNE.

COMMITTEE OF STEWARDS.

R. E. BREDON, Esq., F. D. CHESHIRE, Esq., CARL HOLMSTRÖM, Esq., D. OLIPHANT, Esq., E. WILFHART, Esq.

C. H. BREWITT-TAYLOR, Esq.,

Hon. Sec., Peking Club.

W. P. KER, Esq.,

Clerk of the Course.

Splendid weather, no rain for a long time, and fears of a failure of the crops. Races a great success; more entries, more ponies, and more people than ever. The Governor of Hongkong with Lady and Miss Blake arrived here on the second day, too late for the races.

The following are the details of the sport:—

FIRST DAY.

Friday, 4th May.

1.—THE LIEN-HUA-CHIH STAKES.—Value \$150. First Pony \$125. Second Pony \$25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne's bay	1
De cartes (Mr. Andersen)	1
Messrs. Hants and Borel's black Scandal (late Crinet) (Mr. A. B. Watts)	2
Mr. Harvey's cream Snipe (Mr. H. Stewart)	3
" H. G. Dering's spotted The Flea	0
" Oliphant's chestnut Mangyetaile	0
" Chev. de Melotte's black Spirou	0
" Baron d'Anthouard's bay Teuf Teuf	0
" Eric's grey Bobbery	0

Time, 1.35 3-5. Won easily by a length.

2.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Value \$250. First pony \$150; Second pony \$50. For China ponies that have never run at any Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—One mile.

Messrs. E. de Cartier and Wilfhart's grey Battery Wheeler (Mr. Wilfhart)	1
Mr. H. G. Dering's grey Templar (Mr. A. H. Watts)	2
Messrs. Hants and Borel's black Hearsay (Mr. A. B. Watts)	3
Sir Claude Macdonald's chestnut Flying Fox	0
" Claude Macdonald's white Hazard	0
Baron von Ketteler's cream Pechvogel	0
Mr. H. G. Dering's white Tintack	0
" Merry's grey Scot Free	0
" Merry's dun Pride of Kildare	0
" Fitzjames' chestnut March Hare	0

Time, 2.08 1-5. Won easily by about four lengths in record time for Peking.

3.—THE PHONOGRAPH CUP.—Presented by A. W. Harvey Bellingham, Esquire. For Peking-trained Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Second pony receives \$50. Entrance \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr. H. G. Dering's grey Torpid (Mr. A. H. Watts)	1
" Chev. de Melotte's chestnut Le Cochon (Mr. Wilfhart)	2
Messrs. Hants and Borel's bay Report (Mr. A. B. Watts)	3
Baron von Ketteler's dun Sturmavogel	0
Mr. H. G. Dering's bay Torchlight	0
" Eric's white Slowcoach	0

Time, 3 2/4. Won by a head.

4.—THE SPRING CUP.—Value \$200. First Pony \$150. Second Pony \$50. For China Ponies owned by members of the Peking Club. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—One mile.

Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne's bay Descartes (Mr. Andersen)	1
" Harvey's cream Snipe (Mr. H. Stewart)	2
" H. Ketels' brown Sobieski (Mr. Hunt)	3
" H. G. Dering's white Tintack	0
Messrs. Hants & Borel's bay Report	0
Mr. Eric's grey Bobbery	0

Time, 2.15 1-5. Won by a head.

5.—THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK CUP. Presented by Monsieur D. Pokotilow. Second Pony receives \$50. For griffins owned by members of the Peking Club and trained at Peking. Winners to carry 5lbs. extra. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. M. de Gier's dun Vitiaz (Mr. Wilfhart)	1
Sir Claude Macdonald's chestnut Flying Fox (Mr. Hunt)	2
Messrs. Hants and Borel's black Hearsay (Mr. R. Stewart)	3
Mr. H. G. Dering's bay Torchlight	0
" Merry's dun Pride of Kildare	0

Time, 2.43. Won by several lengths.

6.—THE PEKING STAKES. Value \$250. A Forced entry of \$5, for all ponies entered at this Meeting. First pony to receive 60 per cent of the stakes with \$75 added from the fund; Second pony, 30 per cent; Third pony, 10 per cent. Griffins of this Meeting that have not won a race allowed 5lbs. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a half.

Messrs. E. de Cartier and Wilfhart's grey Battery Wheeler (Mr. Wilfhart)	1
Mr. H. G. Dering's grey Templar (Mr. A. H. Watts)	2
Chev. de Melotte's chestnut Le Cochon (Mr. Andersen)	3
" H. G. Dering's grey Torpid	0
" Harvey's cream Monograph	0
" Oliphant's chestnut Mangyetaile	0
Sir Claude Macdonald's white Hazard	0
Baron d'Anthouard's bay Teuf Teuf	0
Mr. Eric's white Slowcoach	0

Time, 3.24. Won by a good head.

7.—THE JOCKEY CUP. Value \$150. First Pony \$125. Second Pony \$25. For China ponies. Winners of one race at this or any previous Meeting to carry 5lbs. extra; of two or more Races, 7lbs. extra; Griffins, non-winners, allowed 3lbs. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never won a race before this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—Three quarters of a mile.

Chev. de Melotte's black Spirou (Mr. Pearson)	1
Messrs. Hants and Borel's black Scandal (late Crinet) (Mr. Sabbione)	2
Mr. Fitzjames' chestnut Much Hare (Mr. Kike)	3
" H. G. Dering's spotted The Flea	0
Baron d'Anthouard's grey Lupin	0

Time, 1.33. Won easily by a length.

8.—HACK RACE.—For *boni fide* Hacks. Post Entries. Winner receives the entrance fees. Catch weights over 150 lbs. Entrance \$3. Half a mile.

Mr. Rose's Crétin (Owner)	1
" Mary's Danin (Mr. H. Stewart)	2
Dr. Pool's Shah (Mr. Oliphant)	3
Mr. Kirk's Mirage (Owner)	0
" Hancock's Oom Paul (Owner)	0
" Pearson's Caprice (Owner)	0

Mr. Townsend's Creggan (Owner)	0
„ Whittall's Tomtit (Mr. A. B. Watts). ..	0
„ Giles' Charlie (Mr. Russell)	0
„ Ferguson's Driven Snow (Owner).....	0
Time, 1.05. Won by half-a-length.	

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 5th May.

1.—THE PEKING DERBY. Value \$300. A sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$160. added from the fund. First pony to receive 60 per cent; Second pony, 30 per cent; and Third pony, 10 per cent. For griffins of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—*One mile and a half.*

Messrs. E. de Cartier & Wihlfahrt's grey Battery Wheeler (Mr. Wihlfahrt)..	1
Sir Claude Macdonald's white Hazard (Mr. Hunt).....	2
Mr. H. G. Dering's grey Torpid (Mr. A. H. Watts).....	3
„ H. G. Dering's bay Torchlight	0
Time, 3.26 1-2. Won easily by many lengths.	

2.—THE VISITORS' STAKES—Value \$200. Presented. For China ponies owned by members of the Peking Club. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 5lbs. extra; of two or more races, 7lbs. extra. First pony to receive 60 per cent; Second pony, 30 per cent; and Third pony 10 per cent. Entrance \$5.—*One Mile.*

Mr. de Giers' dun Viaz (Mr. Andersen). ..	1
Sir Claude Macdonald's chestnut Flying Fox (Mr. Hunt).....	2
Mr. Oliphant's chestnut Mangyetayle (Mr. J. Stewart)	3
„ Harvey's cream Snipe	0
„ Eric's grey Bobbery	0
Time, 2.15. Won by two lengths.	

3.—THE BRITISH CUP.—Presented by H.E. Sir Claude Macdonald. For China Ponies owned by members of the Peking Club. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 5lbs extra; of two or more races, 10lbs. extra. Second pony receives \$50. Entrance \$10.—*One Mile and a quarter.*

Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne's bay Descartes (Mr. Andersen)	1
„ H. G. Dering's chestnut Templar (Mr. A. H. Watt).....	2
Chev. de Meotte's chestnut Le Cochon (Mr. Wihlfahrt)	3
Mr. H. Ketels' brown Sobieski	0
„ H. G. Dering's spotted The Flea.....	0
„ Harvey's cream Phonograph	0
„ Merry's dun Pride of Kildare	0
„ Eric's grey The Boneshaker	0
Time, 2.49 1-5. Won by two good lengths.	

4.—LOTTERY STAKES.—Value \$150. First Pony \$125. Second Pony \$25. For China ponies owned by members of the Peking Club. Winners of one Race at this Meeting to carry 5lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—*Three quarters of a mile.*

Mr. Eric's grey Bobbery (Mr. R. Stewart) ..	1
Sir Claude Macdonald's chestnut Flying Fox (Mr. Hunt)	2
Messrs. Hants and Borel's black Scandal (late Cricquet) (A. B. Watts)	3
Mr. H. G. Dering's white Tintack	0
„ Harvey's cream Snipe	0
„ Merry's chestnut Daredevil	0
Chev. de Melotte's black Spirou	0
Mr. Fitzjames' chestnut March Hare	0
Time, 1.37. Won by two lengths.	

5.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Value \$50. For all beaten ponies of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—*One Mile.*

Chev. de Melotte's chestnut Le Cochon (Mr. Andersen)	1
Mr. Oliphant's chestnut Mangyetayle (Mr. J. Stewart)	2
Sir Claude Macdonald's white Hazard (Mr. Hunt).....	3
Mr. H. Ketels' brown Sobieski	0
Baron von Ketteler's dun Sturm-vogel	0
Messrs. Hants & Borel's bay Report	0
Mr. Eric's white Slowcoach	0
Time, 2.14. Won by half-a-length.	

6.—THE CHAMPION STAKES. Value \$350. Presented by Their Excellencies the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamén. First Pony \$250. Second Pony \$100. A forced entry of \$10 for each race won for all winners at this Meeting. Optional for all other ponies that have run at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10.—*One mile and a quarter.*

Messrs. E. de Cartier and Wihlfahrt's grey Battery Wheeler (Mr. Wihlfahrt)..	1
Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne's bay Descartes (Mr. Sommer).....	2
„ H. G. Dering's grey Templar (Mr. A. H. Watts)	3
„ H. G. Dering's grey Torpid	0
„ Do bay Torchlight	0
„ Harvey's cream Phonograph	0
Sir Claude Macdonald's ches. Flying Fox..	0
Mr. M. de Giers' dun Viaz	0
Time, 2.45½. Won easily by several lengths.	

7.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP. Value \$150. For beaten griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—*Three quarters of a mile.*

Baron d'Anthouard's bay Teuf Teuf (Mr. Andersen)	1
Messrs. Hants and Borel's black Hearsay (Mr. R. Stewart)	2
Sir Claude Macdonald's white Hazard (Mr. Hunt)	3
Baron von Ketteler's cream Pechvogel	0
Time, 1.38. Won by half-a-length.	

Correspondence.

MEASURING THE UNKNOWN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—Please accept my thanks for your kindly reference to my advertisement in your columns yesterday.

Checking, testing and certifying to electricity meters is, as you say, "a task not to be lightly undertaken" by the inexperienced, and yet it is one of the everyday problems met with in most electrical Laboratories.

I wish to dispel an impression recently created in Shanghai, that no engineer unendowed with the genius of a Siemens or a Kelvin can successfully undertake meter testing, work which is almost absolute in result, and certainly "very simple when you know how."

There are many ways of learning "how." One way is to invent a meter and take out patents on it. This will put you in possession of much meter-history and practice never before dreamt of. Then when your meter is made, and experimented with and re-made, until its record comes somewhere within one tenth of one per cent of truth, get some good souls as confiding in yourself as you are to raise the necessary capital, start a factory, and take out more patents. You now begin to learn that one half of your patent claims have been anticipated years ago by some genius long since dead and buried, and the other half is matter for interference and injunction.

By this time it may occur to you that testing meters is the least part of your troubles, and "knowing how to do it" the only satisfactory result of your worry and labour.

It is a tedious and costly method of learning, but I can vouch for its being effective.

I shall be glad to sell some meter patents with full historical and technical information on the subject to anyone who wants to learn the science of meter testing, and the amount received shall go to the Nursing Fund.

I am, etc.,

J. D. BISHOP.

10th May.

A DEFENCE OF THE REFORMERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to speak something of the Chinese reformers and their enemies? At present these reformers are receiving very kind treatment from the hands of the British Government and I dare say that without their great help, the reformers would have long ago been finished with. Therefore the Chinese reformers will never forget the British nation for their kindness. You are also aware I suppose, Mr. Editor, the reformers have enemies in Shanghai, Hongkong and as well as in the Straits Settlements. In Hongkong these rumours were current:—

1st.—The family of Chiu Shu-yuan, Editor of "Thiennan Shinpao," was arrested by the Chinese authorities.

2nd.—The reformers have ordered 7,000 pieces of soldier's uniforms with the intention to rise against China.

3rd.—Mr. Kang Yu-wei has used ill words against the British.

4th.—Lo Feng-loh, the Chinese ambassador in London, has seized the "Thiennan Shinpao" press in Singapore. Also they have gone so far as to say two men-of-war were ordered to Singapore to arrest Kang Yu-wei and Chiu Shu-yuan.

I have to inform you all the above are false rumours; they are quite absurd and untrue. In the Straits a good deal was told against Mr. Kang Yu-wei, and all these you will find in the Straits newspapers. I understand that the Editor of the leading paper in the Straits Settlements is a very good friend of Mr. Loh Chong-yau, the Chinese Consul-General in Singapore. The Editor always called on the Consul-General and I do not know what conversations had taken place between them. All I know is what has been published in the newspapers which to my knowledge is injurious to the Chinese reformers.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A CHINAMAN WHO LOVES HIS COUNTRY TO PROSPER.

Singapore, 30th April.

THE REFORMERS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The undersigned having heard it stated that the members of the Reform Party of China have begun lately to comment unfavourably upon Great Britain desire to register a vigorous denial of this charge as it is decidedly untrue.

When the Reform Party was at the height of its prosperity and power during the spring and summer of 1898, Kung Kuang-jen, one of the six Reformers, subsequently murdered by the Empress Dowager's decree, and younger brother of the Reform leader Kung Yu-wei, drew up a memorial for the Emperor's perusal, strongly advocating a close friendship with Great Britain and making this proposition one of the principal tenets of the Reform platform. This, be it remembered, was during the most flourishing days of the party. Can it, therefore, be at all within human probability now that the Conservatives are most energetic in persecuting and seeking the capture of members of the Reform Party and the latter are one and all taking refuge on British soil and seeking the protection of British officials and people, for the Reform Party to speak of their protectors in terms of disparagement?

But it has also been claimed, on the other hand, that this charge has been made by the members of the Conservative Party and that it is a part of their malicious and

deeply-laid schemes to cast this base slur on the Reform Party so that its members may not have a spot in the world where they can abide in safety, free from the persecution of those who are constantly seeking to compass their deaths.

We would respectfully enclose herewith a cutting of an article by the late martyred Reformer, Kang Kuang-jen, mentioned above, published in the (now confiscated) Peking organ of the Party, "The Reformer" ("Chin Hsin-pao"), on the 3rd of March, 1898, and embodying all the important points of his memorial to the Emperor, advocating a close friendship with Great Britain. Thanking you in anticipation for giving publicity to the same,

We are, etc., etc.,
CHINESE OF CANTON AND
HONGKONG, RESIDING AT MACAO.

Macao, May, 1900.

(Enclosure.)

AN ADVICE FOR CLOSER FRIENDSHIP WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

(Specially translated for the "North-China
Daily News".)

The Germans have captured Kiaochow and the ships of war of the Great Powers are being concentrated in our waters. The Government perceives the daily approaching calamity and in fear and apprehension asks for funds. Now the Germans have captured Kiaochow already fifty days, but we have no troops, no ships of war, nor the ability to fight the enemy. The Germans have presented six demands which have been allowed, but no movement has been made to counteract future complications. I hear that British and Japanese men-of-war are gathering in the Chusan Archipelago with the object of holding the Yangtze Valley, the Russians doing the same thing at Port Arthur, and that French men-of-war are also coming. We cannot fight any one of them and the prospect is that we will not be able to refuse them what they desire. The various Powers will, therefore, without the expenditure of a single grain of food or the splintering of an arrow obtain portions of our native soil. Italy, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, and even Siam appear to be following close on the tracks of the greater Powers, and if each of these also ask for a portion of the common prey, how can we satisfy the desires of all of them? Partition of our country threatens us on the spot, we know that death looms over us, and although we desire to reform the government and so make make ourselves strong there seems to be but little time left for us to do so. What must we, therefore, do to-day? We must at once inaugurate internal reforms and seek friendship with foreign countries. There can be no salvation for our country unless we commence on these lines at once. As for friendship with foreign countries, I advocate that we seek the friendly help of Great Britain. Great Britain possesses forty-two different parts of the globe which acknowledge her rule. Her largest possessions are Canada, India, and Australasia. She has quite enough to do in governing her dependencies and, therefore, is the least desirous of encroaching on Chinese soil amongst the Great Powers.

We sought the protection of Russia because we considered Russia had done us a friendly act in preventing Japan from working her will on us after the late war (1894-5). Although France and Germany joined Russia in this matter the three allied Powers could only preserve the three north-eastern provinces (Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang) but they could not prevent Formosa from falling into the hands of Japan. Hence it is clear that Russia's power does not extend further

south than the Gulf of Pechili. We have discovered that Russia and Germany have a secret understanding between them as regards China. Hence, although Russia had given us her protection she did nothing to prevent the Germans from taking Kiaochow. It is therefore clear that Russia is unable to protect our northern soil for us. If we then solely depend on Russia's protection it will be seen from what has already transpired that not only will we lose our southern provinces but we cannot even depend upon that country to preserve our northern territories. With the loss of our outer provinces, rebellion will immediately spring up and the fabric of the Empire will totter to its base and fall crumbling in ruins before our eyes. Nothing can therefore be clearer than that the protection of Russia is indeed not to be depended upon.

When coming to the Far East the ships of war of Western Powers have to use the Suez Canal to get here. Those of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland to get into the Mediterranean Sea must pass Gibraltar. This last place belongs to Great Britain, while 8/10ths of the Suez Canal shares belong to that country also. The President of the Suez Canal Commission is the Prince of Wales, and hence Great Britain's control of the Canal is supreme.

During the K'eng Yin cycle (1880) when Great Britain and Russia were on the verge of war, the British fleet was on the point of entering the Baltic sea for the purpose of attacking the Russians, whilst on the other hand the Russian fleet was preparing to leave that sea for the same purpose. The narrow straits leading out of the Baltic sea is named Chih-tá-o-ni, and the forts commanding that waterway held by a Danish official, named Lin-jén. This officer notified the two hostile Great Powers, that Russia would not be permitted to pass through the straits outward bound, nor would Great Britain be allowed to enter the Baltic by these straits, and that attempts to do so would be resisted by the forts. The consequence was that the hostile fleets cruised about the respective entrances, of the straits for a short time, and finding the Danish officer resolute in his intention, they subsequently steamed away.

Now if China keeps in close friendship with Great Britain, Great Britain when the emergency arrives can preserve strict neutrality and following the example of the above quoted incident of the Danish officer forbid ingress or egress into the Suez Canal, and the ships of war of the 16 countries of Europe will not find it an easy matter to come to the Far East. Should they try the 70,000 li of the Cape of Good Hope route, all the places en route which their ships will have to pass belong to Great Britain. So also by the Suez Canal route, ships have to pass Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong: all of which also belong to Great Britain. Where will hostile fleets then be able to obtain coal, etc., on their way to attack China? By allying ourselves with Great Britain we can therefore depend upon Gibraltar, Suez, Aden, and Ceylon as a Great Wall for a defence, for then the powerful kingdoms of the East and West will not be able to come out to China easily. The only other countries which may be able to attack China by the sea route are Japan and France. The Japanese are keeping close to Great Britain in order to resist Russia. If then we keep close to Great Britain the Japanese will surely also help us. Great Britain has over 200 armoured fighting ships and dominates the globe. By keeping in close friendship with Great Britain France will not dare to harm us. Even if France should create trouble it will only be necessary for us to give some small concession to that country to quiet her. It would be much better, comparatively speaking, to grant concessions to Great Britain and certain small ones to France only, than to have all the Powers, great

and small, flocking around China with their wholesale demands! Of two evils it would of course be better to choose the lesser one. We will then receive great benefits by the sacrifice of lesser concessions. Moreover, in reading the history of Europe, I have always found Great Britain acting in the capacity of the saviour of distressed countries. For instance, during the 41st year of the Emperor Kang Hsi (1703) Great Britain assisted Austria against the encroachments of Spain. In 1756 (20th year of Kien Lung) she helped Prussia against the aggrandisements of France, a war which lasted seven years. In the 7th year of Chia Ch'ing (1802) Great Britain assisted Italy against Napoleon; in 1853-54 and '55 (3rd, 4th and 5th years of Hsien Feng) she helped Turkey against Russia (Crimean War) losing 20,000 men and expending £70 millions during that time. In 1875-6 (Kuang Hsü 1st and 2nd year) in helping Turkey once more against Russia, Great Britain sent a great fleet of twenty-four ships and concentrated a powerful army at Malta ready for emergencies. We therefore can clearly see that Great Britain is a country that can truly be depended upon to put forth her great strength to come to the aid of a neighbouring country in distress. We have proof upon proof in the pages of history to teach us this. As for Russia her history is a page of conquest and self-aggrandisement—nothing more. We have never read or heard of her disinterestedly assembling an army to rescue some neighbouring State. Hence even in the case of Turkey, which is the nearest neighbour of Russia, the former has never attempted to appeal to the latter for aid. This is the great and true difference between Great Britain and Russia. Hence I advocate that China should at once keep on terms of closest friendship with Great Britain.

I have heard it objected that we ought not to anger Russia because of her close proximity to China on the north; by joining ourselves to Great Britain, Russia would feel jealous and create trouble. I reply that we are in the same condition that the Kingdom of Ch'eng was in the era of the "Numerous States of China" (Liehkuo, B. C. 770 to 255), that is, lying between two formidable Kingdoms. The ruler of Ch'eng had always ready on both his borders sacrificial meats and tribute of jadestones and cloth to offer to either of the two big Kingdoms ready to absorb his country, and so managed to pacify both. The aim of the weak is simply to procure the protection of the powerful. Again, although our borders join Russia it must be remembered that we have Mongolia on the north, and the Amur region on the north-east. Russian territories bordering them are also sparsely settled and almost a desert, and between the two there is an expanse of several tens of thousands of li before the true boundaries meet. The Russian and Turkish countries are divided only by the Black Sea, and lie far away from both Moscow and St. Petersburg. Yet Turkey clings to Great Britain for protection, and for this reason has preserved her independence during the last hundred years; can there then be a clearer proof wanted between Great Britain and Russia, as to with which Power our true interests and safety lie? Moreover the Siberian Railway is not yet finished; we are still separated from Russia by thousands of miles of desert; she cannot easily transport troops to the east, while her fleet is a small one and cannot come here without the consent of Great Britain. But with Great Britain at Tientsin, with a formidable fleet and a strong army, we can easily protect our northern provinces.

It may be asked whether Great Britain would indeed consent to keep in close friendship with China. To this I reply that it is the policy of Great Britain to keep in terms of friendship with China. No foreign Power has evinced any determi-

nation to wrest some of the forty odd great and small possessions of Great Britain except Russia. It is for this that the British consistently oppose the Russians, and show more jealousy and apprehension against Russia than against any other country. Why should then Great Britain have twice gone to the rescue of Turkey, a country professing the alien religion of Mahomedanism? Indeed Great Britain did not hesitate to spend tens of thousands of lives and unlimited treasure to oppose Russia—not really because of any real love for the Turk but because by so doing Great Britain was helping herself. Russia tried to come out of the Black Sea, but Great Britain prevented her; it was the same with the Baltic, Russia wanted a free hand in Persia, India, and Afghanistan; again did Great Britain prevent her. The Russians now are possessed with the sole idea of finding a free outlet into the Yellow Sea and I hear that they have of late been making secret arrangements to this end with France and Germany. Should the combination of these three Great Powers be a fact, the position of Great Britain will indeed be critical. Hence we find Great Britain ever on the alert to check the intrigues of Russia, even to the bringing of the question from the Far West of Europe to the Far East of Asia. Turkey's place in the Far West is now taken by China in the Far East. If Great Britain has shown her sincerity and earnestness for the preservation of Turkey much more can we depend upon her to do her best to protect China. She will do this not for any true love for China, but because in protecting China and opposing Russia, Great Britain will be protecting herself and her own interests. Japan was the first country to fight us, but now she advocates close friendship with us, not because of any love for us but really to protect her own interests. If we therefore join with these two Powers and prove our honest intention to work in harmony and keep in close friendship with them, they will be only too glad to stand by China. Finally, it has been stated that "it is a fact that great countries are generally haughty and arrogant, hence it is difficult to deal with such. Countries whose policy is commerce are apt to use force. Some time ago Siam kept in close friendship with Great Britain, but when the Siamese were defeated by the French and appealed to Great Britain for aid, instead of giving it the latter merely advised the Siamese to cede the country east of the Meikong to France to purchase peace. Japan was most friendly with Great Britain. But when the question of the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula and Manchuria came up and Japan asked Great Britain for advice, Japan was told to yield to the three Great Powers of Russia, France and Germany. It is therefore to be feared that Great Britain is most crafty and can not be depended upon to take upon herself the enmity of all Europe for the sake of China alone." I reply that these cases are not parallel: although I admit that we cannot entirely depend upon Great Britain to do all the work for us; but we know that Great Britain is truly jealous and apprehensive of Russian intrigues; that both countries know that there must be a great conflict for existence between the two, some day, and therefore it is their policy to check one another—hence I am sure that we can depend upon the help of Great Britain for protection. As for the Liaotung question Japan having taken Formosa was already satisfied, whilst in the case of Siam, the latter was fighting the French and not the Russians—which is quite different in British eyes.

If we do not therefore seek the aid of Great Britain, the end will be that, fearing the combination of Russia, France, and Germany to partition China, Great

Britain will commence operations herself to guard her rights, China being the prostrate carcass ready for the division of all. Great Britain and Japan to protect themselves will certainly begin operations first and seize the Yangtze Valley. Hence by allying ourselves with Great Britain we not only prevent other countries from dividing up China, but also gain a protector against Russia. In doing this we also have on our side Japan. I strongly advocate that our Government shall on the one hand send a High Commissioner with plenary powers and offer the construction of Railways and opening up of Mines throughout the Empire to the British people and make their interests ours, and on the other hand begin at once the internal reform of our Government machinery. Only in this manner can we hope to preserve the integrity of our country.

KANG KUANG-JEN.

THE ARREST OF MA KIEN CHANG.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to the paragraphs which appeared in your issues of the 14th and 15th instants re the arrest of Ma Kien-Chang in Hongkong, I desire to publicly confirm the general accuracy of the paragraph stating that Ma had been arrested and was only released on the receipt by my London Offices of ample security for the full amount of his indebtedness.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. R. TAYLOR,

Manager,

The Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.

Shanghai, 15th May.

Poetry.

THE NEW SHAN VAN VOCHT.*

("From "The Times.")

"There's a storm upon the sea,
For the sky is leaden low;
And hark! how fierce and free
The thunders come and go!"
"There's no storm upon the sea,
And those thunders rolling free
Are our Queen's salute to me,"
Says the Shan Van Vocht.

"And has Herself come o'er,
For who but you should know,
Her fixed time before,
O Shan Van Vocht?"
"Well, may be then She's raced
To be with us in such haste,
Just to show Her *gru* towards us,"
Says the Shan Van Vocht.

"And what word is that She whispers
In your ear soft and low,
And what is that She asks you for,
O Shan Van Vocht?"
"She but asks a shamrock spray
To wear upon Her way,
And upon Her heart She'll wear it
For the Shan Van Vocht.

"And She says She's thinking fondly
Of fifty years ago,
When first She came to visit
With the Shan Van Vocht;
She a young and happy bride
Her Beloved One at Her side—
—And got a Cead Mille Fadhle
From the high and from the low.

* "The Poor Old Woman"—a cryptic name for Ireland. Pronounced Shan Van Vo.

"But since the Widow's loss
Like myself She's had to know,
For the Crown She's took the Cross
With the Shan Van Vocht.
And Her tears are mixed with Mine
Before the Throne Divine
For the boys 'hat for her sake
Are lying cold and low.

"So, my daughters and my sons,
When She rides down your row,
Sure, you won't be silent ones,
Only staring at the Show?
Ah! what call had I to fear it!
Och, that shout none e'er came near it!
How the Darlin' smiles to hear it,"
Says the Shan Van Vocht.

ALFRED PERCIVAL GRAVES.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

8th May.

Li Ting-hsiao, Provincial Judge of Shantung, is hereby promoted to be Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsi, and Sheng Yun (Manchu) is promoted to be Provincial Judge of said province, vice Ch'en Tsé lin, appointed to command the new Army corps of the Grand Army of the North, to be stationed in Kiangsu province.

12th May.

(1) Shan Lien, recently appointed Tartar-General of Foochow, is hereby excused from taking up the Imperial Commissioner-ship of the Foochow Naval Arsenal, that post being hereby given to Hsi Ying-k'uei, Viceroy of said province of Fukien.

(2) Ko Feng-ta is hereby appointed Salt Commissioner of Kiangsu, vice Kiang, deceased.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The following donations are acknowledged with thanks:—

Residents at Soochow Tls. 45...\$232.00
" " Newchwang 225.80
M. P. (second contribution) 10

A T. T. remittance of Rs. 45,000 has to-day been sent to Calcutta being the third instalment of subscriptions forwarded.

JAMES L. SCOTT,

Hon. Secretary.

IN QUARANTINE AT NAGASAKI.

When the Empress of India arrived at Woosung from Hongkong on the 28th April, one of the Chinese steerage passengers was discovered to be ill, and there was occasion to suspect from the symptoms shown that it might be a case of small-pox. The man was landed and sent to the Sanitary Station, and the steamer's doctor immediately took steps to have the steerage disinfected, while no time was lost in subjecting all the Chinese steerage passengers to vaccination as a precautionary measure. The steamer left Woosung for Nagasaki at 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, and no further case of sickness of any kind declared itself during the run over to Japan, but it was generally known on board that the steamer might have a difficulty in passing the usual medical inspection at Nagasaki. The Empress of India arrived at that port about 4 a.m. on the 30th ultimo, and of course anchored below the Quarantine Station. Soon after daylight the Japanese inspector paid his official visit on board, and it was ominous that his inspection was a lengthened one, and that matters were

not going smoothly was very soon known when all the first-class passengers were ordered on deck for examination. As most of the passengers were in course of dressing, the assemblage on the upper deck was of a very mixed character according to the progress in the toilet for the day that had been arrived at. After a delay of half-an-hour the passengers were dismissed without any inspection having been made, and many were the rumours as to what would be done with the vessel. After breakfast a notification from the Captain made it certain that everyone on board the ship had to pass through a process of disinfection, and that to carry this out would necessitate the detention of the steamer at the Quarantine Station for the best part of the day. The Captain begged the passengers to submit cheerfully to the inevitable, and warned them to wear their oldest clothes when going through the process of purification, which was very sound and valuable advice to give. The Captain and many of his officers had been there before, and knew what to expect! Some of the passengers possessed flannels or white clothes and speedily donned them in place of their usual attire, and as the weather was very warm for the time of the year, and the day beautifully fine, the change to summer costume was not disagreeable. Those of the passengers who did not possess summer clothing elected to wear sleeping clothes, dressing gowns, kimonos, etc., and in a very short time the assemblage on deck was of a very motley description. The ladies discarded their nice frocks and furbelows, and appeared in scanty and simple garments, and so the morning was passed patiently waiting for the disinfecting process to begin. The steamer took up another berth nearer to the Quarantine Station, and every one was ready except the Japanese officials. It appears that the Quarantine officers were not prepared to disinfect some hundreds of people right away, but had to prepare water for the baths, and to send up to Nagasaki for the numerous attendants required to carry out the process, so that the tiffin hour arrived and ordinary costume had to be again assumed in many cases, so that a decent appearance at table could be presented. It was about 2 p.m. when the officials were ready for the first batch from the steamer, and then the ladies were placed in large native boats and were towed to the Station by the official steam launch. The process that the ladies had to submit to took about three hours to accomplish, as it was close on 5 o'clock before they returned to the steamer.

During the time that the ladies were on shore a large number of the steamer's crew, the saloon boys and others were conveyed on shore to undergo their disinfection in a building at the Station other than that used for the passengers. On their return to the steamer the ladies were requested by the Quarantine inspectors on board to at once go below, and to refrain from joining the male passengers, who were crowding the gangway on deck to watch the purified fair ones, and to question them—seriously or chaffingly—how they had enjoyed the process they had passed through. Then the male passengers and ship's officers filled the boats and were towed ashore for their turn of disinfection; but it must have struck even the most dense or stupid of the numerous Quarantine attendants that never before had been seen a large number of respectable foreign men land on the shore of Japan in such quaint garb as the majority wore. Dressing gowns and pyjamas looked decent though inappropriate, and white ducks or flannel suits, usually worn in July and August, seemed a little premature and strange, while there was hardly a decent suit of clothes amongst the whole lot such as

usually seen in the foreign settlements of the East.

On leaving the boats each person was directed to walk over some half-dozen ordinary coir door mats that had been placed together on the jetty, and which were loaded with disinfecting powder of some sort, whereon each person had to wipe his shoes in order to get rid of some of the contamination of the ship. There were numerous attendants about, all dressed in clean white coats and trousers, and wearing a white cap exactly like that of a "chef de cuisine." These attendants conducted the company to a building close by, where bags made of cotton cloth were given to each person for the purpose of containing the clothes for subsequent fumigation. The bags were numbered, and attached to each was a metal ring bearing the same number, which had to be retained for identification of the bag by and by. As there were more people present than the baths would accommodate, the bathing took place in sections. Crossing over the centre yard of the building the bathing place was reached, from the corridor of which entrance was obtained to a small room where the disrobing took place. Hats and shoes had to be placed in a bamboo tray, and the clothes tied up in the numbered bag. Then the patient passed into the bathroom, where a zinc bath was filled with hot water containing disinfectants, and there he was left at liberty to take the bath or not just as he chose, for there was no supervision whatever by the attendants. When bathed—or tired of the bath-room—the patient passed to a third cubicle beyond, where he found a "yukata," or dressing gown, made of some woollen material, and a pair of slippers, which were the only garments he was allowed to wear. Thus garbed he passed out of the bathing place to a large waiting room where he was served with tea, cigars and cigarettes, and it is noteworthy of the attention paid by the Japanese to their somewhat unwilling guests, that the tea was served with milk and sugar, the cigars were good Manillas, and the cigarettes were of the foreign Castle brand. Fortunately for everyone the day was fine and exceptionally sultry for the time of the year, so that no marked inconvenience from the airiness of costume was experienced. From the open windows of the waiting room could be seen a large number of the Chinese steerage passengers undergoing washing in a large open bath "a la Japonaise," and hugely they seemed to enjoy the novelty. After bathing, the Chinese were clothed in the same sort of dressing gowns as the saloon passengers while their own clothes were being fumigated. The saloon passengers, were not restricted to the waiting room, but were allowed to wander about the grounds and visit the detention establishment higher up the hill; but the fumigation of the clothes was a lengthy process occupying considerably over an hour.

At length the hats and shoes were restored to the owners, and picking these out afforded some occupation. The shoes were delivered in a slightly damp condition, showing that they had gone through some process of steaming, while some of the hats were shrunk and slightly damaged. Cloth caps came out the best. There was another interval of waiting, and then the bags of clothes commenced to arrive, and might have been quickly distributed had the attendants called out the numbers as they passed them into the room, but they seemed to be at a loss altogether how to manage the business, so that the result was a rush for the bags in which some were lucky and others the reverse. But eventually all were reclothed in their own garments, though there was sad bewailing in some at the crinkled condition of coats and pants. The braces had all been delivered in a

separate tray, and as many were of the same description, there was great difficulty in the owners finding the right ones, and much consequent bewilderment when a man found he had chosen for his own a pair much too long or too short for him. When all were ready a return was made to the boats which were towed off to the steamer, and while comparing notes on the way it was discovered that some knowing ones had entirely escaped the bathing and fumigation, while others had throughout retained their hats, shoes, etc. It appears that the fumigation of the ladies' clothes took much longer than that of the gentlemen's, and that the results were more disastrous, as many things were quite spoiled; but the attendants kindly allowed each lady to retain her hat or bonnet, so that these dainty and expensive articles escaped damage. Otherwise the ladies had to wear similar clothing to that given the gentlemen, but were waited upon by a bevy of female attendants, all clothed in clean white dresses. During the day the Chinese quarters in the ship were disinfected in a perfunctory way.

Every man, woman, and child on board having landed and gone through the process of so-called purification, the Empress of India obtained pratique, and at 8.30 p.m. the anchor was raised and the steamer proceeded to her usual anchorage in Nagasaki harbour. The dread was that the steamer might be compelled to undergo the same treatment at Kobe or Yokohama, but fortunately for the passengers and crew this was not insisted upon by the officials.

THE CONCORDIA LAND CO., LD.

We have before us the draft prospectus of this company, which is to be started with a capital of Tls. 350,000, divided into 3,500 shares of Tls. 100 each, of which the sum of Tls. 53 per share is to be paid up at once. The object of the company is to buy the old Lipeli property on the Bund, and erect on it a new building for the Club Concordia. The price of the ground with the four houses and godown now standing on it is Tls. 185,000, and Tls. 53 per share will give this sum and Tls. 500 over.

The Lipeli property (so named from Mr. Ripley, the original owners of the property having been Messrs. Shaw, Ripley & Co.) is one of the finest sites in Shanghai, being in the very centre of the Bund, with the Kiukiang Road on one side of it, giving it a considerable open frontage on the south as well as on the east. This south side, however, will be rather overshadowed by the palace that the Russo-Chinese Bank is building, but this is unavoidable. Happy are those whose houses face on open spaces like the Cathedral compound, which are not likely to be sold however much the value of land increases.

The Lipeli property measures something over three mow, or nearly half an acre, and includes the house and godown occupied by Messrs. Dyce & Co., the house at the corner occupied by Messrs. Morrison, Gratton, and Scott, and others, and the two houses occupied by the Union Insurance Society and Messrs. Davies and Thomas, and others. The scheme is to begin building on the space occupied by Messrs. Dyce & Co.'s godown, and move the Concordia Club into the new building and the two semi-detached houses on the Bund, the rest of the property being built over when the leases of the two houses on the Kiukiang Road side fall in. But we need not go into these details, because what the scheme practically amounts to is an issue at par of debentures to the extent of Tls. 350,000, on which the Concordia Club guarantees interest at the rate

of 6½ per cent per annum. As 6 per cent debentures, the security for which is no better than that now offered, sell on the market at 3 per cent premium, this is a very favourable offer, and we congratulate the five gentlemen whose names are appended to the scheme, Messrs. Brodersen, Buse, Rohde, Schnitzler, and Slevogt, on the proposal they have elaborated.

At the same time we would venture to suggest what we think is an improvement in the details of the scheme; that is, that instead of constructing the new building in sections, the new company should wait until the last lease falls in, in March 1902, and then build over the whole site at one time, the plans having been settled in the interval. For a building of the kind contemplated, which should be the largest and handsomest in Shanghai, designs will of course be sought at home as well as on the spot, and doing the whole at once would result in the company getting a more satisfactory building at a less cost, while the delay would spread the calls over a longer period, which would then press less heavily on investors. It may be mentioned too that it would be an economy to the Club in furnishing to move at one operation as we suggest into its final quarters.

The estimates for a five-storied building, including the first cost of the property, come to about Tls. 350,000, the guaranteed interest on which will amount to Tls. 22,750 per annum. Presuming that the three upper floors are let in flats at Tls. 18,000 per annum, a moderate estimate, considering the situation and the character of the intended building, the Concordia Club will have magnificent accommodation on the two lower floors at a rental of about Tls. 5,000 a year, plus the cost of repairs, insurance, etc.

We understand that the Company's option to purchase the Lipeli property for the sum of Tls. 185,000 expires on the 2nd of June, when it passes into the hands of a non-resident buyer. It will therefore be a matter for regret if the promoters of the present scheme do not succeed in carrying it through before that date.

SZECHUAN REVISITED.

BY ARCHIBALD LITTLE, F. R. G. S.

It is always a pleasure to cover new ground in one's travels, and the novelty repays one for the many discomforts incidental to land journeys in this medieval country. Hence it was with pleasurable expectation that I set out from Wanhien, whence I had come on from Ichang, up the rapids by boat, on the overland road to Chêngtu, the provincial capital—a road that, in its entire length, has not, I believe, been described in any of the numerous books of travel written about the province of Szechuan. These pleasurable anticipations were not disappointed, although the sudden plunge from the luxury of a houseboat into the dark, dirt and discomfort of Chinese inns, the exasperatingly bad roads and the insufficient protection from cold and wet, is a shock from which one's self-complacency only emerges after a few days of habitude, which happily reconciles man to almost every change in his destiny, and leads one, unconsciously, to accept the inevitable without a murmur and at last even to rejoice in it.

ITINERARY.

Feb. 14, Ichang to Wanhien,	
Yangtze river,.....	250 miles
Feb. 28, Wanhien to Chêngtu,	
land, W., ...	400 "
Mar. 15 } Chêngtu to Suifu,	
Mar. 24 }	
Min River S.S.W.	230 "
April 2, Suifu to Chungking,	
Yangtze river, E.N.E.	240 "

1,170 miles

A few years back I had the pleasure of presenting your readers with an account of the new great highway through the Gorges, then being constructed by the joint efforts of the two Viceroy's concerned,—those of Hupeh and Szechuan—intended to connect Chungking with Ichang, a distance of 540 miles, of which, so far, the only direct connection has been over the troublous waters of the Great River—a much-called-for innovation which it is surprising should never have been attempted before during the two millennia that Szechuan has formed an integral portion of the vast Chinese empire.

Thus at last, in 1890, a meritorious attempt was made which, if completed, would have rendered possible the making of the journey from Ichang to Chungking along a level road, in twelve days, instead of, as now, by junk, in winter in 25, and in summer in 60 days. There exists, it is true, a trail over the mountains on the south bank, crossing several passes of 4,000 and 5,000 feet altitude by which, in good weather, the couriers bring our mails to Chungking in 15 days and travellers can proceed by chair in 22 days, but few risk the many discomforts of a land journey through an impoverished mountain country, and hence the more tedious but less trying route by water is almost universally employed. The new great road by the Gorges remains to this day an attempt and nothing more. It begins accurately at the frontier of Hupeh and Szechuan; here is a wide cleft in the vertical walls of the Great Wushan Gorge, 200 feet above the water level; and is carried on through the Bellows Gorge or Gorge of the Fear-some Pool, to within some three miles of the city of Kueifu, the first large town met in the ascent to Szechuan, altogether a distance of about 50 miles. The road is cut out of the cliffs and, where these are vertical, a gallery has been excavated in the hard limestone, ten feet wide and about eight feet high,—gunpowder having been freely used to remove the refractory rock. The road would not be Chinese if it ran straight and on a level; it ascends and descends hundreds of feet by flights of broad steps, winds in and out of lateral ravines so as to avoid wide bridges, and is generally more picturesque than practical. Still it is a great improvement and was welcomed as a genuine advance and earnest of better things at the time of its construction ten years ago, and it is said to have cost the provincial treasury a sum of over one million taels. But the Hupeh Viceroy, spending millions on unprofitable schemes nearer home, never approached his share of the work, and so the great Ichang-Chungking highway was stopped after 50 miles had been built and to-day may truly be said to begin and end nowhere.

Coming up through the Wushan gorge, our boat reached the frontier at about sunset, an hour's walk below the town of P'ei-shih "Restored stone" (referring to an ancient dispute when Hupeh authorities quarried a Szechuan rock and had to make the damage good), where we were to moor for the night. Anticipating a broad smooth road, such as I had traversed in the same spot ten years before, I landed from the boat which, favoured by a fair wind and in the still, fathomless waters of the gorge, sailed out of sight before I had climbed up the 200 feet of broken rock debris above which the path is carried. Scrambling up on to the stone bund built to support the road, I found on its summit a narrow bean field, a precipice above and a precipice below. Enterprising agriculturists regarded the road as a heaven-sent terrace for their scanty crops; with painful toil had carried up earth and spread it thick on the flagged roadway, and were evidently enjoying the valley strip of level land rent free. This was bad enough, but at one side, washed away and their places were occupied by piles of loose rocks

which had to be carefully scrambled over in order to avoid a fall into the depths below. Darkness now came on, but safe in the trust that my men, after reaching P'ei-shih, would send lanterns to relieve me, I took my time, was eventually met with the welcome light, reached my temporary boat in safety after a three hours' struggle, not unattended with danger,—in the place of the placid evening saunter along a good road which I set out to enjoy. Thus the great Szechuan highway, opened with such a flourish of trumpets and innumerable deeply-engraved rock inscriptions in the highest literary Wenli, is to-day dead, after a short ten years' life and is now literally buried. Such is China!

I have ventured on this digression as a homily on roads in general before setting out to describe the great "Wan" road in particular. There are two celebrated highways leading to the Szechuan capital. The chief, and that until lately the most frequented, is known as the Tapehlu or Great Northern road, and leads through Shan-si to Peking. Marco Polo travelled west by this road and mentions the splendid trees planted on either side, of which now, alas, only a few isolated specimens survive. Over this road the officials were wont, until quite recently, to travel on their way to take up office in Szechuan after their audience in the metropolis. Now, since the building of the Peking-Tientsin railway, they mostly come round by sea to Shanghai, and thence up the Yangtze to Wanhien, and continue their journey by the land road to Chêngtu, which is in contradistinction, called the Siaohehlu, or Small North road, although in fact its course is due east and west. This is now by far the most travelled road of the two and has the reputation of being one of the best roads in the Empire. It is paved throughout and has good inns of their kind in all the resting places. The distance comprises 15 stages of 90 li each, in all 1,350 li, say 495 miles, but this distance might well be shortened by one-third were the road scientifically laid out. But the Chinese seem never to have reached the first elementary principles of roadmaking. Their work in constructing these so-called great highways appears to have been confined to the improvement of the pre-existing trails, uniting the towns and villages of the country to each other. These trails naturally wound through the land, avoiding here swamps, there rocks, by the easiest way available, with no attempt to surmount difficulties or remove obstructions. With the view apparently of saving initial labour, the road ascends mountains by the steepest staircases and in the valleys, where a straight road would be the natural course, it is built on top of the low dykes which divide the paddy fields, often winding round three sides of a field rather than cut across it. In such cases the distance is actually increased threefold. Among the mountains the pavement is six and often eight feet wide: it was constructed of the same width in the valleys, but here the farmers have devoted themselves to steadily undermining the paved way on both sides so as to microscopically add to the area of their fields, until the stones break off, leaving in many places nothing to walk on but a narrow ridge of soft earth.

Although the Chinese do not possess the first elementary knowledge needful to construct a roadway, even if they did not grudge the labour and expense, yet they exhibit infinite patience in conveying a huge traffic over such roads as they have. That hardest driven of all beasts of burden, the Chinese carrying coolie, shrinks at no obstacle and never shirks his work. The rich Chinese, who should show him how to employ his labour to better advantage, lolls in his sedan chair wrapped up in furs, while the half naked coolie struggles in the mire or over rough cobble stones from dawn

to sunset, in heat and cold, in snow and rain, without a murmur. We had the misfortune to strike a week of wet cold weather after leaving Wanhien and often the pathway was a mound of red clayey mud with loose paving stones embedded in it at intervals. On more than one occasion we did not make our night's halting place till nine at night, picking our way along by the aid of lanterns; yet we never delayed our start on the following morning, and were up in the dark and off again punctually at day-break. The greatest discomfort was the wet muddy floor of the inns, with sometimes a leaky roof, and a ways the odour of the pigsty and accessories, at times so bad that we had to change the room originally allotted to us. In the regions where coal abounded we had no trouble with our cooking, but where grass and stalks of shrubs from the hillside were the fuel, we had often to depend on the inn rice, for which the one fire was reserved, so that hot water was not always obtainable. Although coal is found everywhere in the "cross ranges" of carboniferous limestone, and costs only two dollars a ton, yet so expensive is portage, approaching often to one shilling per ton-mile, that it cannot be utilised beyond a radius of twenty miles from the source of production. Thus fairly good bituminous coal is mined in the first range crossed after leaving Wanhien, a day's journey on a y distant, and is sold at Fenchui at one cash per catty, but delivered in Wan Hien, its principal market, the cost is fivefold to five cash per catty.

The road from Wan (450 feet altitude) to the Chengtu plain (1,700 feet) may be divided roughly into halves: the first half leads across four limestone ranges, of an even altitude of 3,000 feet or more above sea level, running in folds N.E. and S.W. with "valleys" of lower red sandstone hills between them and similar to, if not identical with, the ranges athwart which the Yangtze river has cut its succession of gorges and which ends in the valley of the Chüho, a branch of the Kialing which coming from the district city of Chü, debouches into the Great River, after a winding course of over 200 miles, at Chun-king. The second half comprises a purely sandstone country, typical portion of the great red basin of Szechuan, and is composed of what was originally a sandstone plateau, worn down by denudation into the most irregular piles of hills—rounded, conical, flat-topped, pyramidal—it is possible to conceive: there is no order and there are no consecutive ranges nor regular valleys: deep, and often very wide, depressions wind in and out among the mountains which still range up to two thousand feet and more above sea level: no streams, properly speaking, follow the valleys: what drainage there is, is intercepted at its source for irrigating the paddy fields which fill up the whole of the valley bottoms and rise up their sides as high apparently as irrigation is obtainable: above these the hills are terraced again with wheat, bean, rape and opium fields, and where, as is frequently the case, the sides of the summits are precipitous, chai, or cities of refuge, have been built forming, with their crenelated battlements and ponderous gateways, counterparts of the ordinary Chinese walled city, although actually uninhabited. The problem of the drainage of this riverless region is a complicated one and can only be solved after a careful survey has been made. The cypress, peh-mu, is the favourite tree everywhere; the lower branches are trimmed off, both to prevent the tree shading the fields and to encourage a tall growth and the effect is eminently lugubrious. The summits, which might carry a fair growth of timber, are stripped bare for fuel, women and children with baskets behind them, peit'z, grubbing up every shrub and blade of grass, often even the roots, to obtain the indispensable fuel. The

scenery, which would otherwise be highly picturesque, has thus an artificially barren and woe-begone aspect, the red hills with their often precipitous sides affording a fine contrast to such greenery as is permitted to remain. The road here follows a most complicated course; at times winding for miles through an interminable valley, then rising up and skirting the edge of an amphitheatre of rock half a mile in diameter and 400 and 500 feet in depth, the wide opening into a valley below with precipitous sides leading to a succession of step-like terraces of which, in one place, I counted no less than twenty-three, all carefully cultivated and united by red rock staircases. At other places the road, still carried along on a high level, commanding extensive and, at times, romantic views, almost doubles back on itself, and, often, riding ahead of my train of coolies, I would confront them face to face with only a deep chasm separating us: then, when you think the road must continue on the level, or at least descend, you come suddenly upon a staircase of several hundred steps, so steep that it would be cruel to ride your pony up it, and much more so to be carried in a chair, leading to a narrow flat-topped "col," down which is an equally steep descent on the other side. Descending gradually along a winding valley terraced with crops, the yellow rape flower predominating and filling the air with scent, you find the richest "dry" bottom lands given over to the poppy, in the cultivation of which there is hardly a break in all the 600 miles from I-hang to Chengtu. It is difficult to say positively what effect this great recent increase in opium-growing has had upon the general food supply. Rice and wheat are still plentiful and cheap; imported kerosene oil has largely replaced bean-oil, and aniline dyes (more's the pity!) are fast abolishing the cultivation of madder and safflower, although owing to the rise in copper cash, some forty per cent dearer in silver than they were five years ago. The farmer who, owing to the want of good roads, has no market beyond his immediate neighbourhood, naturally favours a product so easily transported and so readily saleable as opium and which affords as well so many useful by-products. Of the ill effect on the population of a cheap and plentiful supply of the fascinating drug there can be no two opinions: more filthy towns, dilapidated houses and ragged depraved-looking people than one meets in these inland districts it would be difficult to find anywhere; yet their poverty is more apparent than real: men in rags and covered with dirt, were generally carrying a bamboo hand basket holding live charcoal lashed to their waists under their long gowns, adding an appearance of deformity to their other attractions. Picturesque as are most of these country towns seen from a distance, they are positively repulsive on nearer acquaintance, but it is impossible to circuit and so avoid them, as the only path leads straight through them. The necessity of stopping in such pesthouses for meals (one must stop where the coolies eat) is trying to a foreigner, especially as he is always surrounded by a filthy and contemptuous mob. It was in one of these towns, rejoicing in the name of "Newmarket" that Mrs. Bishop was badly stoned in 1898 and only last year Mr. Platt of the C.I.M. was similarly treated in the same place. A woman is, of course, always fair game to the Chinese, but a man, as a rule, should have little difficulty in keeping the wretched riff-raff at bay. In the higher mountains, on the other hand and in the country generally, and especially in the capital itself, the people are as quiet and civil as one could wish.

The four ranges of mountains that are crossed before the valley of the Chü river is reached are beautifully wooded with pines, the elegant Cunningham oak, Ficus infector, and endless varieties of

bamboo. Being distant from water communication, large portions of the virgin forest remain untouched, though I noticed many fresh clearances in which the rich humus was newly sown with poppy. The main industries of these mountains depend, however, upon the bamboo; a vast quantity of excellent paper is manufactured hereabouts and we met strings of porters carrying paper, besides bundles of bamboo roots used for horse whips, all which are exported down river from the busy mart of Wan. Coal is mined in all these mountains: there appears to be no actual property in these mines; any one is free to open an adit in the hill-side, in which he works until stopped by water; the adits are, as a rule, only just high enough for men (and women) to crawl in on all-fours, and one sees the unfortunate miners emerging from their burrows crawling on their hands and feet, dragging a "tō tsz," laden with coal behind them, more like rabbits in a warren than human beings. The coal is sold at the pit's mouth for 60 cash a catty, or less than 3 shillings a ton. It is bought on the spot by carrying coolies on their own account, who take the coal to market and earn what freight for it they can. Many of the wretched miners are kidnapped children and virtually slaves: they work day and night in shifts of 12 hours, receive their rice and trifling wage which is always overdrawn, owing to the exactions of the truckmaster, who is also the proprietor of the mine: the seams here, we were told, were from 1 to 2 feet thick and very steeply inclined; one sees one adit above another climbing up the steep hillside. One of the most picturesque gorges traversed by the road is known as Föerhuzai, Buddha's ear cliff, and another extraordinarily confined cleft in the limestone, with vertical walls, the path running along a narrow ledge with a precipice above and below, is called Tingtzya or "Pavilion gap." We passed through the cities of Liangshan (ridge mountain) situated in a wide fertile "pa" or flat between two ranges, and Tatsu, "big bamboo," not to be confounded with the Hsien city of the same name-sound, north of Chungking, but meaning "big feet" (the people are of Hakka descent and the women have natural feet and are despised accordingly),—the home of the whilom rebel, Yü Man-tze. After leaving Tatsuhien the road crosses the fourth and last high range, a wide, double fold with all the characteristics of limestone—deep sinks, rugged ravines, caves and pinnacles—a beautiful country, wooded but needing sunshine to be duly appreciated, whereas we were enveloped in cloud and drizzling rain, before it descends to the valley of the Chü. We put up for the night at Lituhö, a small town pleasantly situated on the banks of this river which at this season is a sluggish stream of blue, deep, clear water, flowing between gentle sandstone hills and wooded cliffs, and is from 150 to 200 yards in width. The high mountains we had passed through between this point and Wanhien afford as fine scenery as any on the Yangtze. Leaving Lituhö (Li ferry river) the next morning we ascended by the valley of an affluent which exhibited in a most convincing way the simple *modus operandi* employed by nature in excavating the gorges through which all the Szechuan rivers flow, including those of the Great Yangtze itself. This affluent flows in a gorge at the head of which is a precipitous wall of rock over which the river breaks in a waterfall about one hundred feet deep and 250 feet wide (by measurement). The chasm below the fall is still jammed with the huge angular rock fragments that have tumbled in as the softer supporting strata were dissolved out by the water: the stream being a comparatively gentle one has not yet carried off these *dejecta* as is the case in the more powerful rivers, though in these many of the harder, huge rock

masses still remain unremoved and form dangerous obstructions to navigation. The many arched bridge by which we crossed the river above the fall led to the village of Chung-t'anch'iao (central rapid bridge), in a dirty inn in which we breakfasted.

From here we crossed a steep sandstone ridge that makes the water-parting between the valley of the Chü and that of the Paoning river, another of the many affluents of the Kialing which joins the Yangtze at Chungking; and after two days' journey reached the prefectural city of Shunking the walls of which are washed by the deep clear water that descends from Paoning, now the seat of a bishopric of the C.M.S., and the lofty Tsming range to the North and East of the province. The river bed, now mostly dry sandbank, is fully a mile wide; a rich, wide cultivated plain of great fertility, to judge by the height of the crops,—the rape here was over six feet—covers the banks of the river and stretches a mile or more on each side till it meets the sandstone cliffs that bound the valley on either hand (and at one time bounded the river also) which forms the setting of the prefectural city of Shunking.

The City of Shunking has two handsome Mission establishments; one, that of the Roman Catholics, newly built; one, that of the China Inland Mission, a spacious native Kungkuan: both have recently been provided by the local officials in lieu of the premises destroyed in the Yü Man-tze riots of 1898. At the latter I was hospitably entertained by Mr. Evans, the incumbent in charge. These oases are fast multiplying in Szechuan, so that it is almost impossible to travel in the West without finding a fellow countryman in every large city. Szechuan no longer seems the remote country it was when I first visited it 17 years ago and, although the "British sphere" is a pure chimera, yet the number of British interests in the province are rapidly increasing from day to day. The communication with Shanghai by steam, now shortly to become an accomplished fact, is anxiously looked forward to by foreigners and Chinese alike and a great farther development of the varied resources of this exceptional province must surely follow.

Leaving Shunking, we wound for two days more up and down and in and out of the inextricable maze of sandstone ridges and mountains, and then descended into the narrow valley in which is situated the picturesque district city of Pêngchi (hat-shed stream). The sun now shone out at last and a lovely view we might have taken of its old walls and towers, had we been provided with a camera. A small, wide, clear stream flows through the town and descends in a fall over sandstone steps, above which it is crossed by one of the elegant Szechuan covered bridges. Pêngchihien is the centre of a salt district; we had already met in the mountains strings of small yellow oxen, as well as coolies, carrying salt to Shunkingfu; we now passed numberless primitive salt wells, each surmounted by a bamboo wheel on which is wound the rope, flat strips of bamboo laced together at the ends, which hauls up the hollow bamboo stem, furnished with a valve at the bottom, in which the brine is conveyed to the surface. These wells are scattered about in all directions; in the bottoms and on the valley sides, apparently without rhyme or reason: to an enquiry as to how the sites were selected, we were told that the selection is made by experts who, in true Chinese fashion, are paid by results. Unlike those at the great salt centre of Tzeliuching in the West of the province, the wells hereabouts are comparatively shallow—200 to 800 feet. They are pumped by two men who walk on the top of the wheel, tread-mill fashion, and only work for about an hour daily, morning and evening, giving time for the brine to

collect in the intervals. Thus nearly every farm has its private salt depôt and the value is so low that, notwithstanding the poverty of the brine, the price of the prepared salt on the spot is only 20 cash per catty,—about $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per lb. The brine is evaporated in iron pans in the usual way, but here, distant from coal, the fuel, strange to say, is grass and two women stand beside the furnace steadily plying the fire with this flimsy fugacious material until the evaporation is complete. Hence the barren hill-tops and the fruitless search for the smallest patch of pasture upon which to feed my pony and provide him with a much needed change of fodder after the dry maize and rice he champs through the night as he rests in the inns on the route. I saw, in this district, women on their knees grubbing up roots of coarse grass in the ardour of their search after this indispensable commodity.

One day more wandering amidst the maze of sandstone mountains and we reach Taihochên (great river mart) and are gladdened once more by the sight of a large river, the main fork of the Kialing leading direct to Chungking, 200 miles to the South. We now felt like approaching home with the back of our journey broken. Taihochên is a busy well-built town situated at the head of navigation for large junks and one of the chief shipping points whence the produce of the rich Chêngtu plateau and of the mountain districts to the north is conveyed by water to Chungking. Junks carrying about 20 tons, put together with rough planks and wooden pegs, and caulked with grass and brush, load bulky medicinal herbs for Chungking, where, after their one voyage down stream, they are broken up and sold for lumber. This place, as well as the neighbouring district city of Shueing, is a station of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Association, under the supervision of Mr. Joshua Mason, who resides himself at Shémung. It was here that last year Mr. Davidson of this mission was badly maltreated by a mob of roughs: he obtained, however, pecuniary compensation from the local officials and has now gone home to recruit. The Great and Little North Roads meet at Taiwochên, the former taking a more northerly course by way of Shémung while the latter, which is the shorter by 40 li, goes south and dips down into the Chêngtu plain by the pass of Sanwangmiao, 1,500 feet above it, and is thus 3,100 feet above sea level.

Four days more amidst sandstone mountains of the same character and which, though affording many romantic views, grow decidedly monotonous, as day after day one is trying to extricate oneself from their entanglement, when, at last, the summit of a very steep pass discloses the long-looked-for plain in the offing and brings Chêngtu, our immediate goal, at length within measurable distance.

(To be continued.)

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

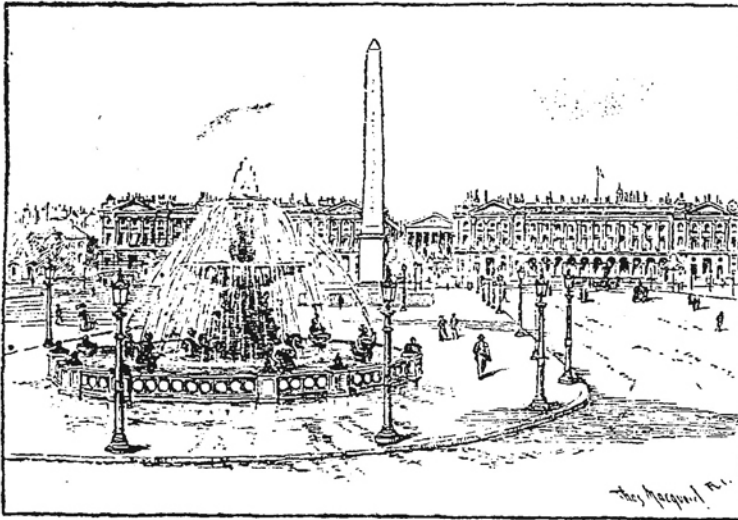
In the "Atlantic Monthly" for March, ex-Secretary of State Olney has a paper on the growth of the foreign policy of the United States. Mr. Olney is clear that the isolation policy of the United States would have been abandoned without the Spanish war, and thinks that the war only hastened the abandonment, but he is no less clear in condemning the direction given to the expansion policy of the McKinley administration. He thinks the acquisition of the whole of the Philippine Islands was a mistake, but that for the equipment of a large army he deprecates any to be incurred. If the army, though material increase for navy. The ex-Secretary favours the advantages given to trade between China and the United States

by the possession of the Philippines, but regards the possession and the attendant enormous expense as more than off-setting the advantages of the most hopeful anticipations. He argues that the trade of the Philippines, however improved, cannot be considered a sensible investment of trouble and expense by the United States to hold and govern them. The popular declaration that the flag, wherever raised, should never be taken down, is answered by directing attention to the fact that the United States never held by conquest anything more than the city of Manila, and that their title to everything else rests on purchase. Mr. Olney contends that the possession of Manila would have given the United States every necessary advantage in the China trade, and thus avoided the enormous cost of first subjugating the Islands and afterwards defending and governing them. He adverts to another view, which is considered of great importance in its future bearing, and that is, the possession of the Philippines will force the United States to an alliance with some foreign Power. Mr. Olney says, emphatically, that had it not been for the friendly countenance of Great Britain, the United States would never have possessed the Philippines, either by conquest or purchase, and he is equally as emphatic that if an ally is to be selected, Great Britain should be the choice, because "most formidable as a foe and most effective as a friend;" but he does not disguise that an alliance with Great Britain will probably be at the loss of the friendship of the other Powers of the world.

The position of the United States, says Mr. Olney, would have been more unique, commanding and influential in harmonising the international disputes of nations, had they escaped the occasion to consider that an alliance with any Power was a necessity, and this, he is convinced, could have been done by a different policy towards the Philippines. The possession of the Sandwich Islands and Porto Rico, Mr. Olney does not think, would have mixed up the United States in European affairs as will the possession of the Philippines, and he is insistent that Congress should exercise its function and make Cuba in point of law what she already is in point of fact, namely, United States territory;—"the spectacle now exhibited of a President and his Cabinet sitting in Washington with an appointed sort of an imitation President sitting with his Cabinet in the Antilles must have an end."

With reference to the "open door" policy, Mr. Olney says:—"We can count upon the open door policy in China only if we can influence the Powers concerned in one of two ways—by making it their interest to grant it through reciprocal concessions on our part or by a manifest readiness to back our demand for it by such physical force as they will not care to encounter. To the successful use of the first method, our Philippine possessions are a serious drawback if not an insufferable obstacle. If we claim the 'open door' of the Powers dominating China, how are we to deny it to them in our own dependencies?"

The paper from which the above views have been taken is a graphic and able review of the subjects treated, and such as may interest readers in the Orient, but it may be added that Mr. Olney plainly tells his countrymen that the high protective tariff is as much responsible for the isolated situation of the United States as any other cause, and so long as the tariff policy is adhered to the United States must appear inconsistent in demanding from other nations a freedom for trade which they are unwilling to recognise. A more liberal trade policy would have expanded the commerce of the United States, and the expansion would have been on peaceful lines.



THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
ROUND & ABOUT PARIS,
 BY
K. S. & G. S. MACQUOID
(Authors of "In the Volcanic Eifel," etc.)

VIII.

WAYS AND MEANS IN PARIS.

Of ways and means in Paris there is literally no end, for probably no city in the world is better provided with hotels, restaurants, and cafés of all sorts; there are also numerous boarding-houses, furnished flats, houses, and rooms to be let, and a great deal of special extra accommodation is always provided at times when an exceptional number of visitors is expected. On the whole, Paris is a healthy city; it is now thoroughly and elaborately drained, and has an ample water supply from the Seine, the Marne, the Ourcq Canal and from artesian wells and springs.

The mean temperature of the city throughout the year is 51.4 degrees Fahrenheit; the highest readings of late years have been 101 degrees in July, 1874, and July, 1881, and the lowest reading -14 degrees, or 46 degrees of frost, in December, 1879. It will, therefore, be seen that the extremes of heat and cold are greater than they are, for instance, in London. The rainfall is not so large as it is with us; there are about 143 days on which rain falls in Paris, and the average yearly amount of rain is about nineteen and a-half inches.

The city is divided into twenty Arrondissements, each presided over by a mayor with three or four assistants. It used to be said that the streets of Paris were well kept, but it now seems to be behind London in this respect. In Paris the morning sweeping of the pavement appears to be the duty of each householder, though early risers will sometimes see an ancient chiffonier, or chiffonnière, at work first of all; the municipal authorities have, however, taken over this work in consideration of the payment of a tax, and for the rest of the day the expense has to be borne by the municipality.

CHOOSING AN HOTEL.

In choosing an hotel the traveller will be guided by the size of his purse. The principal hotels, it may be said most of those in the fashionable quarter, are excellent, but they are also expensive. The charges are chiefly governed by situation; in the neighbourhood of the Great Boulevards, the Champs Elysées, the Opera-house, the Louvre, the good hotels are all expensive, and during periods when exhibitions, and other sources of great attraction are being

held, the hotels near, of course, command extra prices. The Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines, near the Opera; the Hotel Continental, in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Tuileries Gardens; the Hotel du Louvre, also in the Rue de Rivoli, and lying between the Palais Royal and the Palace of the Louvre; besides these and more out of the way, the Hotel Moderne, in the Place de la République; and the Hotel Terminus communicating with the Gare St. Lazare;—these are all large establishments, containing hundreds of rooms, and where the expense amounts, if meals be taken in the hotel, to about twenty francs a day, and upwards, according to the position of the bedroom.

There are several smaller hotels which are if anything still more expensive. Hotel Windsor, Hotel Brighton, Hotel Wagram, and others in the Rue de Rivoli; the Hotel Bristol and the Hotel du Rhine in the Place Vendôme; the Hotel Mirabeau, in the Rue de la Paix. In the Champs Elysées there are several English hotels (also expensive); the Imperial Hotel in the Rue Christophe Colomb; Hotel Campbell in the Avenue de Friedland; the Palace Hotel in the Avenue des Champs Elysées; the Langham Hotel in the Rue Boccador.

The tariff is more moderate at the Hotel Lille et d'Albion in the Rue St. Honoré, much resorted to by English people, and also English in its menu; the Hotel Restaurant du Helder in Rue du Helder near the Opera; the Hotel Louvois in the Place du Louvois leading out of the Rue de Richelieu; this last is a very comfortable moderate sized hotel, the situation quiet and central, and at ordinary times the expense amounts to 14 or 15 francs a day, including everything. The little hotel St. Romain, 5 and 7 Rue St. Roch, is also comfortable and moderate in its charges. The tariff is still lower at the Hotel de Paris in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre; the Hotel Voltaire, on the Quai Voltaire, on the south bank of the Seine, opposite the Tuileries; at the Hotel Britannique in the Avenue Victoria, close to the Hotel de Ville; in the Cité Bergère, No. 34 Rue Bergère, Hotel Bergère is said to be very reasonable. At many of the hotels wine is included in the price of table d'hôte at luncheon, or déjeuner à la fourchette, and at dinner.

TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

After all the bother and expense to manage in Paris, a fairly good not money, is to choose then take one's meals, breakfast, and déjeuner, of coffee, rolls and the petit one of the many restaurants for supper, as well as for its cafés, the gay city, as

pecially famous. Hotel keepers do not as a rule object to this, as it has become more or less a habit for visitors whose time is limited, to take their meals away from their hotel. The visitor should always enquire the price of a bedroom and the tariff of meals before making arrangements to stay at an hotel; it is wiser, when possible, to do this before leaving England; at any rate it should be done on arrival. The traveller should lock the door of his room when he leaves it, and either hang his key on the key board or give it to the porter, or concierge.

The price of furnished lodgings is lower in summer than it is in winter; a furnished room may be hired in a good situation, in winter, for eighty to a hundred and twenty francs a month; but on the south side of the Seine, in the Quartier Latin, a room can be had at about half these prices. Paris is particularly well supplied with comestible shops, in which the tastefully arranged variety of cooked food of every kind is enough to provoke an appetite. Cold fowls and ham and tongue, lobsters, and collared eel in sparkling heaps of aspic jelly, with crystals of ice close by, prawns, galantines, and other truffled dishes, cutlets, and salads, tomatoes, and grapes, look very tempting, and usually everything is of the best quality. Some articles are dearer, some are cheaper than with us; on the whole food costs less in Paris than it does in London.

So long as the food is uncooked, no one can doubt that fish, flesh, and fowl can all be had of better quality in England than in France; but, alas, although our raw material is so good, the most dogged "John Bull" will scarcely maintain, with any reasonable force of conviction, that as a nation we British people know how to cook the excellent food which our country produces, though "John Bull" very well knows how to put it away when a Frenchman has cooked it. It has been remarked that the art of cookery has declined in Paris but even as it is, it leaves England far behind; and these exquisite dishes are not only admirably cooked, they are so daintily served. If the traveller should be delicate, or extra-tired, he says over-night that the petit déjeuner is to be sent at such an hour to his room; there is rarely an additional charge for this, and when there is it is trifling, for this is a Parisian custom. How tempting are those dainty rolls, the butter, the fragrant coffee, and excellent milk when the waiter enters with the tray; how snowy white the napery and serviettes!

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS.

Breakfast over, we go out into the gay streets, glittering with sunshine, and find plenty to amuse us; the morning flies while we begin to explore the city, or perhaps betake ourselves to the Great Exhibition; then between eleven and twelve, appetising odours are wafted to us, and we begin to think of our déjeuner. At the best restaurants the meals are served à la carte, that is to say, the customer orders from the bill of fare, or menu, and is charged separately for each dish. Leading restaurants of this description are, on the great boulevards, the Café Anglais, and the Maison Doré, both on the Boulevard des Italiens (these are very expensive); on the Boulevard des Capucines, there are restaurant du Grand Hôtel, restaurant du Grand Café; on the Boulevard Beaumarchais, restaurant Aux Quatre Sergeants; on Boulevard Poissonnière, restaurant de France, and restaurant Rougemont; on the Place de la Bourse is Champeaux (also expensive); and up a side street, near the Capucines, Rue Daunou 22, is a restaurant named Vian, which is both good and reasonable in price. There are other restaurants where the meals are à prix fixe, that is the price is so much per head for the meal which price often includes wine; if one feeds à la carte, the portions are so

bountiful that for two persons, unless the appetite is large, it is better to order only one portion of each plat, and share; by this means a varied meal may be had at small expense.

One caution may be given here to the untravelled Britisher; hors d'œuvres, such as anchovies, sardines, melon in slices, prawns, radishes, etc., are usually offered while the plats are preparing; the frugal minded traveller should beware of these temptations, which are often offered so carelessly that they appear to be given in with the meal, but when the bill is presented they will be found well charged for. Besides the restaurants of which mention has been made, there are very many others, and for those who like simple food, and dainty cleanliness, the black and gilded establishments called "Duval Establishment de Bouillon" will provide excellent meals à la carte at moderate prices. These restaurants where all the waitresses are respectable-looking women, were begun more than forty years ago, in a small way, by the butcher Duval; they are now, many of them, roomy, handsomely appointed eating-places; there are several on the Great Boulevards and in the Rue de Rivoli, and there is a good one near the Gare St. Lazare. There are now other Establishments de Bouillons, but the "Bouillons Duval" are the best.

Cafés abound everywhere and most of them supply "bifteck," cutlets, cold meat and eggs; but cafés exist chiefly for the supply of drinks, from after déjeuner till all the world goes to the theatre or other place of entertainment in the evening. When we leave our restaurant we go and sit outside one of these cafés, within the men sit reading their newspapers, while in the background others play billiards, or, at some of the smaller tables, dominoes or chess, and sometimes cards.

The refreshments drunk at the cafés are coffee, chocolate, occasionally tea, ices, beer, absinthe, which they dilute by pouring iced water slowly and carefully over a lump of sugar: this seems a very popular drink. Some of the men at the little tables outside are drinking neat brandy, others curaçao, bitters, chartreuse, vermouth, kirsch, and menthe, or peppermint, which seems popular in many forms; kummel, rum, prunelle. Some ladies close by are talking very fast about toilettes; while one of them drinks beer, another sucks iced lemonade through straws, and the rest drink syrup and water, grenadine, made from plums, and orgeat, a syrup made from barley, flavoured with almonds. The numerous Brasseries which are often crowded, are chiefly for the supply of beer.

THE SHOPS AND RAILWAYS.

There are many open wine-shops, but these chiefly supply the lower classes; there are also creameries for the sale of milk, cream and butter. There is really no need to go thirsty in Paris. Yet with all these facilities, drunkenness is comparatively rare; nothing like so frequent as it is in London. We leave our comfortable shady seat outside the café, and stroll along until we are forced to stand still, fascinated by the window display of a confectioner; its dainty looking pastries, the beauty of its fruit and cream tarts, and their variety must be a revelation to anyone who has not before travelled abroad: we have already spoken of the legion of chocolate, and delicious sweetmeat shops. French chocolate, and French fondants are of course world-famous. Then there are the fruit shops, and these in hot weather make one's mouth water: such pears, such peaches, plums, apricots, along with huge orange-coloured melons, and refreshing sweet-water grapes from near Fontainebleau.

But Paris is extremely well provided with every kind of shop, and the goods are nearly always tastefully displayed in the windows. The two great shopping

places for ladies are the Grand Magasin du Louvre in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Louvre, and the Bon Marché in the Rue du Bac, on the south side of the Seine, between the Invalides and the Luxembourg; and on the Boulevard Haussmann, Les Magasins du Printemps.

It is said that nearly 2,500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Paris.

Six railways run into or about Paris: the North railway, station near the Boulevard de Magenta, and the Rue de la Fayette; the East railway, with two stations, Gare de l'Est, near Gare du Nord, and Gare de Vincennes, on the Place de la Bastille; the Western of France railway has also two stations, Gare St. Lazare, near the Boulevard Haussmann, and Gare Montparnasse, a little south-west of the Luxembourg gardens; the Orléans railway, with two stations, Gare d'Orléans on south side of Seine, near the Austerlitz Bridge, and Gare du Luxembourg near Boulevard St. Michel; the Lyons and Mediterranean railway, with its Gare de Lyon on Boulevard Diderot, not far from the Seine; and the Chemin de fer de Petite Ceinture, a railway which runs right round Paris just inside the fortifications; a new station has been built in the Esplanade des Invalides, connecting with the Champ de Mars. Parisians say that an excellent general view of Paris is to be had from the upper series of seats on the Ceinture railway, which for a very small cost, takes one round the city in an hour. There are endless omnibuses, many tramway lines, and lastly there are the river steamboats, which have been already mentioned.

THE MARCH ON KIMBERLEY.

(From "The Times.")

The following extract from the letters of a cavalry officer give an account of General French's dash for Kimberley from the Modder River. The extract which we have placed first is the latest in order of time, but it serves as an introduction to the others, which describe the proceedings of General French's Division from day to day as they occurred:—

Koodoes Drift, 22nd February.

An opportunity occurs of sending this in by messenger to Lord Roberts's headquarters, so I write a few lines in a hurry as it may catch the post from there. I am trying to write a sort of diary of our march but it is very difficult to find time. It is impossible to describe all one has gone through. I have of course never had such a glorious and magnificent time. Suffice at present to say we have relieved Kimberley, and by a rapid and well effected march have got in front of Cronje's retreating army and stopped him till the infantry have come up and surrounded him, and his surrender is expected every minute. This we have done with a loss of about 70 killed and wounded only, though the loss in horses has been terrible and we can now hardly move. Out of 5,000 with which we started for Kimberley we shot or left behind sick 1,474 in five days. The work has been terrific so far as moving and galloping go. But I am perfectly well, and though under fire repeatedly have mercifully been spared. We are resting to-day, but to-morrow we hope to try and push on to Bloemfontein, and be in front of it in three days' time.

Klip Drift, Modder River and We formed up the division at 3 a.m. as marched out of Modder River rather soon as it was light enough about in the fore, as we went groping two, and then darkness for a mile previous evening halted till sunrise round the various Lord Roberts. Afterwards he saw all

commanding officers, etc., and made a speech. Said we were about to start on an expedition which he knew we should rejoice at as an opportunity of maintaining the traditions of British cavalry, that we formed the largest British Cavalry Division that had ever been worked together as one division, that our object was the relief of Kimberley, and that it must be done and that quickly, because the information he had from Kimberley was that the Boers had brought up another big gun and shelled the garrison, killing women and children, that things there were now desperate, and we must make a dash for it, and that he would follow us as best he could in support with rest of Army. Lord Kitchener had also been to our camp in the morning and said that we were to relieve Kimberley, even if it cost us half our force; that if we were able to move after this we might be allowed to make a dash for Bloemfontein.

So all this rather altered our original idea, which was that we were to be allowed to make straight for Bloemfontein, thus cutting Boer communications, and generally demoralising them, while the rest of the Army worked round quietly to Kimberley. Our first march was to Ramdam, about 22 miles south and a little east of Modder River. Ramdam is only a farmhouse on the veldt, with a large water pan and one good well. We arrived without opposition or news of the enemy, and the General took up quarters in the farmhouse, which had been hastily evacuated and almost everything taken away. Next morning, Monday, 12th February, we marched at 4. Formed up in the dark and waited for dawn, and then proceeded almost due east for the Riet River, which we were to cross somewhere, and hold both banks and secure them for the infantry. About 8 a.m. we found some of the enemy on our left front and flank. At first we thought it was only a small patrol, but they soon opened fire on us with two guns. The General brought round Broadwood's Brigade to secure our right and hold some kopjes on what would then become the right of our position. The ground was in places very steep and rocky, very trying for horses. One shell fell just in front of my line and another burst by General French in the middle of his staff, but hurt no one. The General soon decided to push on for the river, and brought round his left, which was Gordon's Brigade. The Boers retired, but showed in some force on our left, and were evidently prepared to defend a particular drift they presumably thought or hoped we were making for. The General decided to feint for this drift with Gordon's Brigade, and dash for the river further to our right, and chance being able to cross it by fording or swimming and holding opposite bank till the pontoons could come up. We waited about what we thought was two miles short of the river to let Gordon develop his attack, the General moving slowly on while the rest remained halted. After a bit he sent back for the 3rd Brigade to advance at the gallop, and he had an Engineer officer, Hunter Weston who was in charge of the pontoons, and some of the Staff led the way to the river. We could see where it was by a thin green line of bushes. We were awfully excited at this, and we dashed on to the bank as hard as we could, expecting the Boers to fire on us any moment. Luckily they weren't there, and when we got to the water's edge the first man who entered to wade the ford got his horse bogged in the sand. However the point was to secure a position for our crossing. There were two kopjes on our side of the bank about half a mile apart. The General got some squadrons on to these as quickly as possible, and having discovered a track which led to a house further to our right up the river—it seemed certain that it must lead to a ford—he pressed on in direction of the track, which did lead to a ford by

which the mounted infantry crossed. By this time we were under fire. In fact we had won the river by five minutes only, and that only by galloping—a remarkable instance of the value of cavalry.

Thus General French had secured the river by a feint to his left with one brigade, and then by galloping had won the ford. It was done with next to no loss. Poor Majendie, of the Rifle Brigade, attached to Roberts's Horse, badly wounded, died during the night, and two or three other men wounded were, I believe, the only casualties. Had we been five minutes later, and had they come up to the river before us, our losses would have been very heavy. We took up our headquarters in the farm about half a mile from the ford—a rather nicely furnished house, which the unfortunate owners had fled from in the greatest hurry; our people who first got in said they found coffee hot and ready to drink. There was no water except the river, and it was a very steep, uncomfortable climb to get to it down the steep banks. But our thirst was awful, and I am afraid to say what I drank, muddy though it was. We had little food that night. Our mess things could not reach us, so we had some Maggi soup and cocoa and biscuit. My servant with the lead horse came in all right, so I had my valise and slept well enough in the open, though it was a very hot night. Next morning, Tuesday, 13th, we were up at daybreak, and a message had come in that Lord Kitchener was following us and would come in directly, and we were going to wait.

After his arrival we found Lord Roberts was also coming on. Some of the infantry had arrived late the evening before, but were awfully exhausted. Lord Roberts wanted to see the Cavalry Division march off. He seemed awfully pleased with our success the night before with so little loss. Eventually we started about two hours later than we should have liked, and made for the Modder, which we meant to strike about Klip Drift. The march was most trying; very hot; no water except at one well, where there was enough for the men, but not for the horses. About 100 horses died that day. We were attacked on our left flank during the day, but drove off the enemy easily, though they wounded a few of us. About 5.30 we knew we were near to river, as we could see the usual belt of green indicating the low bushes and trees on the banks about five miles on. The General hurried on, and as we neared it we saw there were signs of a Boer laager on the opposite bank. There was much clamour for the guns, and complaint that they were so far behind. But, as a matter of fact, we had come too fast for the artillery, and the horses were dead beat. When they arrived, the guns opened on the laager, and the 12th Lancers made a very good advance, but there was next to no opposition. The Boers were completely surprised, and all bolted. We dashed across the river, secured the fords and their three laagers on the other side, and the contents, including a considerable amount of ammunition, a few rifles, a considerable number of cattle, and sheep, and, above all, cut one of the lines of communication from Bloemfontein. Some of the Staff settled at a farm-house, which, I regret to say, had been somewhat ruthlessly looted by a regiment of which better things might have been expected. There was a good well of water here, which was delicious, and we watered the horses in the river. I slept well again in the open, and we had better food than the night before.

Koodoes Drift, 22nd February.

My last page sent home was, I think, down to the night we reached the Modder at Klip Drift. The horses were so ex-

hausted—the heat had been very great, and they had had no water during the march—and as there was news of the enemy being in front it was decided to rest a day at Klip Drift, so I went down to the river and had a wash, my first since we had left Modder River. In the evening the General went round and closely examined the positions the enemy had taken up and from which there had been some slight firing during the day. The General decided on the line of advance he would make next day, the great day on which we were pledged to ride into Kimberley. But it was obvious it was out of the question, now the enemy, whether strong or weak, had come and taken up a position near us, for us to leave the river till the infantry had come up to hold it in our rear. Therefore, a message had been sent back to tell Lord Roberts, and late that night, or rather, in the middle of the night, Lord Kitchener came in and General Kelly-Kenny with some of his division. Our march next morning was to be delayed till more of infantry could come in and relieve our outposts. The General, Lord Kitchener, and Kelly-Kenny went round the positions early; then back to breakfast, and the Brigadiers were told where to form up and to come as quickly as possible after us, when they were relieved. It was, of course, inevitable that we should be delayed, but it was most annoying. We had to get to Kimberley that night. We should have to fight at the end of the march; every hour of daylight was of utmost importance, and if we did not get into Kimberley we did not know where we were going to get water. At last we started about 9. We had about 24 miles to do. We knew from spies and prisoners that the enemy expected we were going to march for Bloemfontein. We pointed at first as though we were going in that direction so as to deceive the enemy. After a few miles a gun opened on us on our left. A battery was at once brought up into position to reply. The enemy's fire was singularly accurate; the front shells fell rather near the General and his Staff. But when our battery opened the enemy directed their fire on it. An officer was killed, and about 12 men wounded. While this was going on the head of our column discovered the enemy posted on a line of kopjes immediately in our front and running along to our left front. It was obvious, therefore, that our front and left front was held by the enemy, also our left rear. Between lay an open space at right angles on our left, about a mile or 1½ miles broad, rising gently away from us. The moment was one I can never forget. There was a pause during which we all looked at each other. I watched the General, wondering what he would do. It would have been simple enough to manoeuvre and fight had we nothing to do but fight the enemy in front of us. But we had to get to Kimberley that night or fail. Suddenly the General decided to make a dash, he pointed to the rising ground on the left. He sent for the brigadiers, ordered three batteries up to play on the enemy, and the 16th Lancers and 9th Lancers to make a dash at once and trust to the ridge at the top of the plain not being strongly held. As the 9th and 16th advanced a terrific fire opened on them, and as they disappeared into the dust one wondered how they could have fared. As the dust cleared the General decided to ride for it himself, and ordered everything to follow. We sat down and on us. To our great surprise not a shot charge across the moral effect of the cavalry we should work in front and the fear that too much for the Boer their flank had been ed. Still more remarkable and they had bolted—they had inflicted—the little and some wounded; not dead horses—the dead

man, about five wounded, was all I saw on the plain. The whole thing was a marvellous example of what cavalry dash can do. The ridge at the end had been held by a very few Boers—50 or 60, our people thought. But they did not wait; one man only was caught up and killed. As we cleared the ridge we saw a small farm to our left front. I was ordered to reconnoitre it with a few men, and found good well water, but no provision for watering horses. In galloping on again I soon found myself among low kopjes which looked singularly capable of holding Boers. I saw a Boer pony standing alone with saddle and bridle, and rode up to it, intending to bag it. Its owner had probably been shot, and it must have followed the others till blown. It had been ridden to a standstill, and we could not lead it, so had to leave it behind. Soon after this one shot was fired at us from the kopje. So I decided it was quite time I followed the direction the troops had taken. Soon afterwards I found the Staff halted at a deserted farm, where there was good well water for men, but next to nothing, unfortunately, for horses. Here, however, we rested for about an hour while the division was collected and reformed. About half a mile off we saw a Boer field ambulance, and sent to interrogate them. They were very civil and spoke English perfectly. We asked the doctor in charge whether he was in want of anything. He said no, but might he go and look for his wounded, that he was rather lost, and did not know what had become of or happened to his force. He was told, of course, he could go and look for his wounded and that he had better come and talk to the General. So he got into his Cape cart and drove round to the farm and had a talk. Presently we moved on. We got to a ridge overlooking a great plain, and Kimberley was visible in front of us about 12 miles off. We could hear occasional booms of guns and could see the puffs of the bursting shells. Broadwood's Brigade was sent to the left to demonstrate and draw the attention of the enemy to an attack coming from the south. There was a small kopje to our right. The General halted the rest of the division and climbed the kopje to survey the situation and try and get into heliograph communication with Kimberley. For a long time we flashed, but no reply. We became very impatient. At last we could see them flash. We told them who we were and asked which way they wish us to attack. For what seemed ages no answer. Then they asked what our force was, and a whole lot of rot which made us furious, wasting time. At last it dawned on us they thought we were Boers pulling their legs; and so it turned out. At last we came to an understanding, and they replied we were advancing on the best line, and on we went. To make a long story short, we met practically with no opposition. The enemy had got wind of us and had bolted from all their positions on the south-east and east with the exception of one position on the east, from which they shelled our right brigade with one gun. Colonel Porter got his guns into position to reply. My horse was now so beat I could only move at the walk as we entered the Boer position. The enemy had cleared after firing a few shells and had taken their gun with them. Pursuit, unfortunately, was out of the question. The horses were dead beat and without water. Everything in the Boer laager had been left in confusion and hurry, and apparently no attempt been made to clear with its contents—tents and cooking pots being left behind. Arrangements were made for watering, and the positions the troops were to bivouac on for the night, and then the General with a detachment

started to ride into Kimberley, still seven miles off.

It all seemed strange and so simple. A few hours before, as we first came in sight, we could see and hear the smoke and boom of the guns, the siege still in progress. Now all was quiet. The east and south-east was quite cleared of the enemy. They had simply made a bolt for it as we approached. Without ever getting within rifle shot and without the loss of a single man so far as the immediate vicinity of Kimberley was concerned, we had simply driven the enemy away. But it should never be forgotten that what decided the fact of the day was the general's masterly decision in the early morning to cut his way through what then seemed might be an almost surrounding of us by the enemy, and instead of losing time by waiting to fight them, to leave them and risk their being on our flanks and rear for the rest of the day. They had their chance, and a real good one, but they failed to take it. They were simply demoralised by the surprise and rapidity of our advance. Kimberley was relieved, and the cavalry had done it, after travelling 150 miles in the hottest six days I ever remember. Crowds of people collected in clusters as we got into the town, and, of course, there was great cheering. They all looked well enough, and we learned there was actual food enough for some weeks; though they were reduced to horse-flesh.

The general had been asked to go on to the club, a little further in the town, where there was a sort of ovation. We were then told that Rhodes expected the general and officers to put up with him at the sanatorium—a sort of hotel and place for invalids. Here we found him waiting for us. Soon afterwards Colonel Kekewich came in (having gone out another way to meet the general and missed him), and thanked the general for relieving them.

The people at the sanatorium said they were doing fairly well for food, Rhodes having bought lots of chickens before siege began. But the anxiety was awful, and during the last ten days, since the big gun with 100 lb. shell had been firing at them, they had been living in simple terror. They had no idea we were coming, and the relief and the surprise of it was overwhelming. I saw Rhodes, who was in great form, most amusing and interesting.

We got the luxury of a big bath, and got to dinner about 9. Soup, horse, chicken, sweet, and champagne. Another luxury was a bed, which I was very loth to leave when I had to turn out at 5 a.m. next morning.

We had another hard day, working round north-east and north-west to try and get hold of the Boer guns; cleared out a few Boers, and had the mortification of seeing others bolting and we too beat to follow. Got back late to Kimberley, and were promised a whole day's rest next day; but at 11 p.m. came a message that Cronje had made a bolt of it; we were to try and stop him and hold him till the infantry could come up. The horses were so hopelessly done up—men pretty well cooked, too—that it seemed impossible to do much. But we gathered together about 1,200 horses capable of moving, and were in pursuit at 5 a.m., with a few guns. We literally crawled, but at 10 a.m. we winded the enemy. Before noon we were in front of him, and he got our first shell into the head of his column just on the edge of the drift he was waiting to cross. There we held and shelled him all that afternoon, night, and next day for 30 hours till the infantry came up. I hope every one will speak respectfully of cavalry in future! We had a baddish time after that, half rations for men and horses, which didn't matter for men as we had seized plenty of sheep and cattle, but it was ruin to the exhausted horses. Personally I

have had a glorious time—Kimberley relieved, Cronje and his lot bagged. Indirectly we have helped a bit in relief of Ladysmith. But I am sick at the wanton and useless loss of life of our infantry. Here round Cronje we have lost 1,200 to 1,500—when it seemed only necessary to sit still and wait. Some people think our infantry training is at fault and the men expose themselves too much. But what applies here may not apply generally. Anyhow, all ranks have done their level best to pull it through, and if we could only get the horses fit, we could be in Bloemfontein in three days.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

(From the "Manila Times.")

Cabanatuan, N. Ecija Prov., 3rd May.

Yesterday General Funston made one of the biggest hauls of the Philippine war; perhaps quite the biggest.

He was making a personal reconnaissance, as he is fond of doing; all who have ever served under him know his motto, that a man's own eyes are the best informants. So he went off on a bike with eighteen troops, "fossicking around" in the direction of Bongabon and Pontabangan, some twenty miles north-east of this place, up the Rio Grande de Pampanga. He was not acting on any information supplied, but just "on the prowl" on general principles, and an excellent idea it proved to be. Anybody can follow up a clue when there is one, but it is when there isn't one that enterprise tells.

On both sides of the river a fertile plain extends for some miles, dead flat, just rice-fields and cane-brakes, cane-brakes and rice-fields, with villages here and there. The rich valley of the Rio Grande is shut in by somewhat steep bluffs, covered with dense forest which stretches back into the unknown mountain regions. The bright eyes of the Brigadier espied a bamboo ladder in a cleft of the cliffs, and he turned aside to investigate.

The ladder looked lonesome and mysterious. It was far from any visible dwelling-place of man, it could not lead to any fields up there, and it seemed much more than a mere woodman's affair. "Wonder what is up there?" The ladder was perfectly perpendicular, and beside it a rope hung sheer from the brink of the cliff to the ground. Apparently the rope was intended to assist the ascent or descent of persons using the ladder; or perhaps it might be to haul things up or down and save the journey. "Pull it and see!" When pulled, it rang a bell, a big, deep-toned alarm bell, somewhere away in the woods back from the brow of the precipice. "Up, quick!" And Funston and his boys shinned up the ladder, eager, excited, like so many schoolboys out for a lark, yet keeping their eyes open and every sense alert for some surprise.

At the top, a footpath led away into the gloom of the forest, and there, in a snug little ravine, beautifully concealed, they found a wonderful store of treasure. Not gold nor silver, nor pirates' plunder, but all the archives of the rebel republic, carefully cached and awaiting the resurrection.

There were thirty or forty large wooden cases neatly packed, cram-full of State documents. The Filipinos have all the excessive documentation which the Spaniards taught them, and every most trivial thing is preserved, even to the visiting-cards of everybody who ever called on Aguinaldo, and the laundry-bills of the Presidential palace. There were other things saved from the wreck of Malolos: about a thousand 2lb. Hotchkiss shells, a quantity of dynamite, a stock of bombs,

and much other ammunition; 200lbs. of black gun-powder; office furniture from the Malolos Audiencia; carpets, chairs, tables, and a lot of miscellaneous goods of no special importance.

The documents were the principal prize. They included some things of no value, such as ancient Spanish school-books, dating fifty years back and containing the education of 200 years ago; these were probably the relics of the so-called university which Paterno started. After as good an inspection as circumstances permitted, General Funston set aside several tons of useless rubbish and burnt it on the spot, saving the State papers.

These comprise all the correspondence of Aguinaldo and his chief officials, from the time of their earliest dealings with Dewey, down to the hurried migration from Malolos. (Archives subsequent to that date were, it will be remembered, taken at Tarlac in the middle of last year.) There are letters to hand from Wildman and Dewey, besides several business firms in Manila. Aguinaldo's own letter-book, giving press-copies of everything he wrote, is also there.

It is rumoured that the correspondence shows some firms in Manila to have had relations with the rebels hitherto unsuspected.

The whole cache was ingeniously hidden among the trees in the ravine, and roofed over heavily with nipa to an unusual thickness. The structure made quite a big ware-house, with not an inch of space vacant.

General Funston, knowing there would be a string of pack-mules returning about that time to Cabanatuan after a journey up-country with stores, sent messengers to intercept them, and loaded his "find" on their backs. There were thirty-one mule-loads of valuable documents.

It was found, later, that there were other approaches to the cache, just like the one described, with alarm bells everywhere, and a guard of 40 or 50 rebels had just fled, leaving their dinner half-eaten.

In regard to our correspondent's story, Gen. Funston, who came into Manila on Thursday night, prefers not to say anything for the present, beyond admitting that he did find a large quantity of insurgent documents, which will be duly forwarded to the proper authorities for examination.

General Funston comes to say good-bye and bon-voyage to General Otis, and expects to return north to-day.

The steamer Santander brings a thrilling report of a five-days' fight at the town of Catubig, Island of Samar. A reconnoitring party of 30 men of the 43rd Infantry arrived at the town and prepared to bivouac, the natives appearing friendly, when an attack commenced from every side, and the soldiers hastily established themselves in the church, the only substantial building in the place. The enemy besieged the church energetically for two days, and ultimately managed to set it on fire by means of blazing arrows. Only the roof was inflammable, however, and the soldiers remained within the stone walls as in a fort. The blazing roof fell in on them, and it is said some casualties resulted. Still the rebels could not gain the mastery, and the stubborn fight was maintained by the gallant band of Americans against overwhelming odds for three days longer, without food, without water, and with ammunition running out. At last, relief came; the garrison at Laoang, having had no news of the Catubig party, sent out a squad of eight men, who on nearing the town were supposed by the rebels to be only the advance guard of a big force; so without waiting to see, the cowardly crew skipped to the hills. Hardly a man of the 30 was unhurt when the relief arrived.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 9th May.

Before F. S. A. BOURKE, Esq.,
Acting Chief Justice.

R. v. SAUNDERS.

This was the final hearing of the charge against Lewis Donald Saunders, 20, which came before the Police Magistrate some time back. The indictment, as now read out, charged him with being in unlawful possession of a forged draft on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the amount of gold £4,200. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) prosecuted, and Mr. F. Ellis (Messrs. Browett and Ellis) represented the prisoner. A number of gentlemen had been called, from whom the jury were to have been chosen, but, as it happened, they were not required.

The indictment was read over to the prisoner, and he was asked for his reply. "Guilty," he said.

Mr. F. Ellis then said:—Before your Lordship passes sentence on the prisoner at the bar, I, as his counsel and on his behalf, wish to say a few words. The prisoner, my Lord, has pleaded guilty to the charge laid against him in the indictment. I am prepared to admit that it is an offence of a grave nature and carries with it a heavy punishment. But I hope that when you hear the few words I have to address to your Lordship you will extend to the prisoner such leniency as is consistent with the administration of justice. The prisoner, my Lord, is a very young man. He is only twenty years of age, and he is an orphan. He says that he was employed in the Telegraph Company at Singapore, where, I am instructed to say, he received a very small salary. At Singapore he became deeply involved in debt, and, as is so often the case, got into the hands of the money-lenders, from whom he received advances at a high rate of interest. These money-lenders pressed him for payment, and he found it necessary to leave Singapore. He went then to Bangkok, where he was employed by the Chartered Bank, also, as I understand, at a small salary. These money-lenders followed him to this place, and pressed him for payment. His pecuniary difficulties and troubles overcame what should have been his sense of honour, and he there resorted to the act of dishonesty for which he has to answer before you this morning. I am aware that above all things the rights of Society must be protected, and those who assail those rights must suffer punishment. Still I submit that there are cases in which these rights can be protected and vindicated by the passing of a lenient sentence. The prisoner through me asks you that in passing sentence upon him you may temper justice with mercy. (A voice: "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Wilkinson—I beg to call your Lordship's attention to Statute 24-25 Vic. Chap. 98, Section 13, wherein the punishment for this offence is provided as not more than fourteen and not less than three years' penal servitude, or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding two years. In cases such as this in Shanghai it is usual that the penalty of imprisonment is the one which is inflicted. I have heard what has been said, and I think I should mention one fact. In looking over the papers in this case I found that the state of mind of the accused must have been certainly strange. On a page of a sort of diary kept by him he has written this:—"Arrogant; haughty; proud; insolent. Sordid; covetous; mean; filthy. Polygamy, plurality of wives at the same time; contaminated; corrupted; decadent, state of

decay; decline; wither; fanaticism; extravagant notions; religious frenzy." That seems to me to have to do with his state of mind.

His Lordship—Does that refer to himself? Mr. Wilkinson—I take it that it does so. There are other more private entries which seem to show that it does.

His Lordship—Lewis Donald Saunders, it is my duty to pass sentence on you for the very serious crime to which you have pleaded guilty. Your counsel has very ably and very shortly said all I expect can be said for you. The principal thing seems to me to be that you are young, and it is possible that you did not consider quite what you were doing when you committed the crime. I do not wish to read you a sermon, but I think it is my duty to point out that the result was to take the proceeds of other people's labour, for every coin represents labour, and by fraud to take that for your own gratification. That is a very serious offence from the point of view of the state of society, so serious that in England within comparatively recent times it was punished with death. Considering your youth, the plea of your counsel, and what Mr. Wilkinson has said on behalf of the Crown, I think I can so far mitigate the penalty inflicted by law as to sentence you to imprisonment with hard labour for nine months.

15th May.

WAI LI-CHING v. COLLINS AND SYLVA.

This was a claim for Tls. 2,800, represented by two native bank orders of Tls. 2,500 and Tls. 300 respectively. Mr. F. Morgan Phillips (Messrs. Drummond, Phillips, and White-Cropper) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Collins, a partner, appeared for the defendant firm.

Mr. Phillips said this was a renewed application for judgment. No answer had been put in by the defendant firm, and he was now prepared with evidence to support his case.

His Lordship (to Mr. Collins)—I shall not hear you unless you have put in a written answer.

Mr. Collins—I did not know it was necessary.

His Lordship—You ought to have known. You cannot put the other side to all sorts of trouble in bringing their evidence. If you have any reason to show me why you could not put in an answer you may go into the witness box, and if you can show on oath that you have good reason for delay I will give you time. Otherwise you will be precluded from saying anything.

Mr. Collins—I did not know it was necessary. I have no legal advice.

His Lordships—You do not want legal advice. You can come to the Court, get a form, and put in an answer to the best of your ability in your own words. You must know you cannot come here and give us all sorts of trouble in this way. If you wish to make any defence you must go into the witness box and give me reasons.

Mr. Collins—The only reason I can give is that I did not know it was necessary. I have no means of employing legal advice.

Mr. Phillips—Mr. Collins has consulted legal advice in this matter. I hold a letter in my hand in answer to a letter from my firm.

His Lordship—It seems to me a most unreasonable thing that you should come here and put the other side to such trouble. At the same time I do not wish to give judgment against you if you have any defence to offer for not filing an answer.

Mr. Phillips at this point read a letter from Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson, and McNeill, showing that Messrs. Collins and Sylva had complete cognisance of the case, and that a suit was pending.

His Lordship—Has Mr. Sylva been brought here? Has he been served with any notice?

Mr. Phillips—I do not know. Proceedings were served on the firm, in the ordinary way. The native bank orders are endorsed by Collins and Sylva.

His Lordship—I do not think it is fair to delay you any further, Mr. Phillips. I shall hear the case.

Mr. Phillips then briefly sketched the case. The plaintiff, he said, was compradore to Messrs. Collins and Sylva, and on the 25th of March, 1899, a shroff employed by Mr. James Alexander Harvie came to him and asked him to get two native bank orders cashed, suggesting that he should get his employers to do it. The plaintiff accordingly handed the two orders to Messrs. Collins and Sylva. They got them cashed, but had retained the money to that day. The plaintiff had made repeated applications for payment, but they had always put him off. Proceedings were taken by Mr. Harvie against the plaintiff, in which Mr. Harvie claimed the property contained in the orders. Judgment was obtained by Mr. Harvie in the Mixed Court, and for some time the plaintiff was locked up. The plaintiff was a perfectly innocent party in the transaction, for he had simply handed over the orders to his employers for collection on behalf of Mr. Harvie's shroff. Mr. Collins admitted having collected the money, and said he had handed it over to Sylva, who was now residing in the Rue du Consulat, Tientsin. Mr. Collins also admitted that he was responsible for the action of his partner.

Mr. Phillips then put the plaintiff in the box, who said that at first the defendants had promised to pay him in two months. They had continually put him off, however, and he had never received the money.

In cross-examination he denied having told Messrs. Collins and Sylva that the money was his own, and had been owing to him by Chinese for some time. He simply asked them to collect it.

Representatives of the two banks in question were called, and spoke of the payment of the money.

His Lordship (to Mr. Collins)—You had ample notice of this petition, and were told to answer it by a certain date. You have not answered it. If you have anything to say now, why I should not give judgment in accordance with the evidence, I am willing to hear it.

Mr. Collins—The only thing is about paragraphs 3 and 4 of the petition. This is altogether a new matter, about the cheques belonging to Mr. Harvie.

His Lordship—Is there anything else in the petition which is new to you?

Mr. Collins—I knew nothing at all about the Tls. 300. I see it is signed by Mr. Sylva, however.

His Lordship—It is absolutely clear that I must give judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed—Tls. 2,800—with interest at the current rate, 7 per cent, and costs.

THE COURT OF CONSULS.

Shanghai, 15th May.

Before Mr. J. GOODNOW, Consul-General for the U. S. (President), Mr. P. L. WARREN, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, and Dr. SCHNITZLER, H. I. G. M.'s Acting Consul-General.

PORTER v. THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The decision was to-day rendered in this case between Mr. E. E. Porter and the Shanghai Municipal Council which was heard on the 1st instant.

The Court said—In this case it is affirmed and admitted that the Council has adopted a rule that it will not supply electric light for private use except in connection with installations effected by the Council. It is also affirmed and admitted that the plaintiff requested in writing that the Municipal Electric Light mains be connected with a plant and fittings installed by the plaintiff

in his house, No. 14, Canton Road; which request the Council refused under the above-mentioned rule. The plaintiff denies that the Council has the right to make this rule and to apply it to this specific installation, while the Council maintains its right to make such general rule and to apply it to each specific case. The plaintiff asks a decision and an injunction against the Council on both points, which the defendant asks this Court to deny.

It is shown that the Council in 1893 purchased the property of the New Shanghai Electric Company. This Company never had any exclusive rights and it therefore cannot be claimed that any exclusive rights were bought from it.

Nothing is found in the Land Regulations and By-laws giving the Council any monopoly of supplying light, except so far as lighting the streets is made its exclusive duty.

It has not been shown to the satisfaction of this Court that public safety demands that the Council shall have a monopoly of electric installation.

Undoubtedly danger of fire follows improper electric installation. Such danger can be guarded against by inspection of each installation without infringing on the rights of the individual in private property. The duty of providing for such inspection for the public safety must fall on the Council as representing the public. If the City can obtain proper persons to inspect its own installations, these same persons must be able to properly inspect installations made by its citizens.

Wherefore injunction is granted as asked for in paragraphs one and two of the plaintiff's prayer; and the defendant is hereby ordered to pay the Court costs in this case.

(Signed) JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul-General, U.S.A.

(Signed) PELHAM L. WARREN,
H.B.M.'s Consul-General.

(Signed) SCHNITZLER,
Acting Consul-General for Germany.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 15th May.

Before E. H. BURROWS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

SIN SONG-NAI V. MOORE.

Christina Moore, a married woman, residing in the village of Singkapang, was charged on a summons, by a Chinese woman named Sin Song-nai with having assaulted her at Singkapang, on Sunday, the 13th instant.

Inspector Reed, of Yangtzepoo Station, watched the case for the police.

The complainant stated that on Sunday two of her chickens were outside her house when a passing woman frightened them away. She went to drive them back, when defendant rushed out of her house, caught her by the neck and smacked her. Defendant next went back to her house and came out with a revolver, with which she threatened to shoot complainant. Defendant was always cursing and swearing. Complainant and the other women made a living by weaving. Defendant objected to the noise of their work and abused them. They could not stop the noise. Complainant produced the two chickens and declared they were her own property. In answer to defendant, she said she had never stolen any chickens. At the time of the row there were about 50 Chinese outside defendant's premises.

Another Chinese woman said it was she who had frightened complainant's chickens. She supported the evidence as to the assault.

A Chinese constable who had been specially stationed at the place for 21 days also gave evidence as to the disturbance while weaving cloth. The defendant came

and obstructed the women in their work. This interference had been going on for about a month. The Chinese were in no way to blame and did not interfere with defendant at all.

Defendant said she had been to the place to catch those Chinese who had been stealing her chickens.

Inspector Reed said he had been to the village himself but could find no traces of the alleged theft.

His Worship—Something must be done in this matter. It is giving an enormous amount of trouble.

The Chinese constable, recalled, said that the Chinese there were quiet, but defendant now and then came out of her house screaming and shouting and calling the Chinese thieves. That was when she was drunk; when sober she was quiet. She was generally drunk after tiffin.

Inspector Reed deposed that since the commencement of these disturbances he had frequently heard complaints about defendant's chickens having been stolen, but he could find nothing wrong on the Chinese side, and they were always quiet. They told him they were afraid to make disturbances. The chickens stolen were variously stated at from 20 to 75. He had examined the suspected places and found nothing of the chickens, and where the thieves were said to have entered the premises there were no marks or traces whatever. There was not a hole in the fence where a dog could get through. In one place, where the fence was broken, were marks of someone walking outside, but that was all. At the side of the creek were prints of a small foreign foot.

Defendant made a statement, saying that Sing Fong was a very bad man. This was all a made up yarn from the tea shop. Her amah and her coolie could give evidence for her, but they were frightened to come to Court as the Chinese would "lick" them.

Albert Moore, a boy of about 10 years, son of defendant, sworn, deposed, that he saw the Chinese woman outside his place when two chickens came out. The woman picked them up, calling out in Chinese "Englishman's chickens." His mother came out and caught the woman to take the chickens from her. The woman threw one to a dog which ate it, and then she smacked his mother in the face, "right in the eye."

His Worship to defendant, who had been interrupting.—This is a serious matter as far as you are concerned, and if either party fail to carry out the orders of the Court they will be punished severely.

Defendant said the Chinese had disturbed her for two years past because she would not give them money and "chow." She had caught this woman on Sunday stealing her chickens and she took hold of her. Before that the woman had got a boy to make a hole under the fence to let the chickens out. She had caught the same woman stealing last year. In reply to his Worship, she said her husband knew about these things, but his ship had gone to Chefoo. He would be back in a week. The Chinese hated her and they had also stolen her amah's clothes. She was sick and tired of her life there. The house was her own.

His Worship—I have quite made up my mind that I am not going to allow this state of things to go on. You know the Court has power to deport people who are a nuisance. I believe the disturbances take place when you are drunk, and unfortunately I have had to deal with you here before for drunkenness. I shall see your husband when he comes back. He should have come forward at some of these proceedings, either here or at the Mixed Court and he has never said a single word in your behalf. On this occasion I shall fine you \$15 or you go to prison for a week.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 11th May.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq.,
U.S. Consul-General (Acting Judicially).
TSAI DICK-TSOY AND TSAI TSZE-PAK V.
W. S. EMENS.

This was a motion in regard to this case, in which Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, as counsel for the plaintiffs, moved that the title deed to the land in the suit referred to as registered in the books for the registration of land kept at the U. S. Consulate-General, Shanghai, might be cancelled and remitted to the proper Chinese authorities. Mr. E. Nelson (Messrs. Stokes and Platt) represented the defendant.

The grounds upon which the motion was made were, inter alia, as follows:—

1.—That it appears from the admission and argument of counsel for the defendant that the land the subject matter of this suit has not been rented or purchased from the Chinese proprietors in accordance with the provisions of the Shanghai Land Regulation.

2.—That while the holding in trust of lands registered in foreign Consulates in Shanghai by foreigners for Chinese is a customary practice, it has heretofore been the practice for such registered holders in case of dispute as to title or interest therein to defend all suits brought in the particular Foreign Court having jurisdiction on the merits and in accordance with the foreign law applicable, whereas in this suit the defendant has (though an American citizen and a registered holder of land) raised a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction and pleaded that he is a "bare trustee."

3.—That the right of registration in a foreign Consulate-General or Consulate carries with it the obligation of defending the title thereto according to the law of the nationality of such registered owner.

4.—That no holding in trust or otherwise of land in China by foreigners is by international law, usage, custom, treaty, or convention possible save in accordance with the provisions of some public treaty, statute, ordinance or convention.

5.—That if, as is alleged by the defendant, the matters in dispute are purely matters of Chinese law, then the continued holding by the defendant of the said land under a Consular title deed is a detriment to the rights as alleged of the plaintiffs and even without action taken out by the defendant likely to embarrass the plaintiffs in the prosecution of their alleged rights by appeal to the higher Chinese tribunals or otherwise.

Mr. Wilkinson first went into an elaboration of the various points contained in the grounds of motion. He first referred to the Shanghai Land Regulations and quoted from them such passages as refer to the taking out of Consular title deeds, and the renting or purchasing of land from natives by foreigners. He urged that Mr. Emens was not a renter or purchaser in the way laid down by the Regulations, but rather had agreed to represent certain Chinese as the nominal owner and their trustee. It was laid down in land transactions that a certain reasonable price should be agreed upon, but the price agreed on in this case was not the price at which the defendant was prepared to purchase the land, but rather a price at which one set of tenants wished to purchase the right of the other set of tenants. As Mr. Emens had not really purchased or rented the land, the deed should be remitted to the proper Chinese authorities. Mr. Wilkinson was dealing with the second ground, when

His Honour asked him whether in any previous case of this nature, and if so which one, was a title deed issued at the end of litigation and as the result of litigation in the Chinese Courts.

Mr. Wilkinson mentioned the case of Algar v. Canning, where, he said, Mr. Canning claimed that he had the actual title by special grant from the proper authorities. There had been a certain amount of trouble and dispute, but nothing in the nature of a judgment. Both parties

had been in the city, and his (Mr. Wilkinson's) client had been locked up.

His Honour pointed out that in the present case the title deed had been issued at the end of litigation in the Chinese Courts, and as the result of the judgment of the proper Chinese courts.

Mr. Wilkinson urged that before that final judgment was given the original application was made for the title deed. He went on to argue the further points of his application, and spent some time, at the request of his Honour in giving a hypothetical case in support of the present one.

Mr. Nelson, in reply, dealt with the question of joint tenants, and went on to urge that it was almost common knowledge that the elder branch of a Chinese family had the right of disposing of property, and if there was any dispute, the price the younger branches were to receive was settled by a Chinese court. This had been done in the present case. In the first case a certain sum was offered, but the Taotai said "Give more." He understood that there was no right of appeal whatever. Mr. Nelson went on to deal seriously with Mr. Wilkinson's arguments, and finally urged that his Honour should not in this case, establish a very bad precedent.

Then followed some further discussion between His Honour and Mr. Wilkinson, in which another hypothetical case was dealt with. Finally,

His Honour said he did not see his way to agree to the motion. He could plainly see that Mr. Emens would be liable in his own court for things done or about to be done, in regard to this land, after the deed. He could also see that if a suit was brought within a reasonable time, where a man was trustee or bona fide owner and fraud or mistake was alleged, it might become, and probably would become, the duty of his Consular Court to approach officially the Chinese authorities on the matter, and get their judgment on that. That had been done in the present case. A foreign title deed had been issued by the Chinese as a settlement at the end of certain litigation without any allegation of fraud on the part of the foreigner, without any possibility of mistake on the part of the Chinese authorities—as to inadvertent issuing, or issuing to the wrong person—and without any undue foreign pressure in regard to the matter. There must be a finality of land holding here somewhere. The tendency of the Courts had been to hold that the Taotai's deed—the Taotai being the legal representative of the Chinese Government—must be final unless fraud or mistake was shown. Unless that was done he could not see any foundation for any titles in China. Certainly as a matter of competency no foreign court cared to go into the question of Chinese titles. That had got to be decided by Chinese law and Chinese courts. Without making any dictum as to the action of the U. S. Court in such cases, he was willing to say that in the present case, the Taotai's title deed having been given at the end of long litigation, and no appeal having been taken at the end of the year—leaving out the statement of the Taotai that no appeal was possible—that title deed must be considered as final. He could not see any argument at present why he should cancel it, and send it back to the Chinese authorities. He must deny the motion.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED. The only reliable preserver and restorer of the hair is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which closely resembles the oil matter nature provides for nourishing and stimulating its growth, without which the hair becomes dry, thin and brittle. It prevents baldness and scurf, strengthens the hair, and for children it lays the foundation of a luxurious growth. Also in a golden colour for fair and golden haired ladies and children. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of Hatton Garden, London.

DANISH CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 15th May.

Before A. LEIGH SMITH, Esq. (Consul General), Acting Judicial'y.

IN BANKRUPTCY: H. KIRCHHOFF.

This was an examination of the bankrupt, H. Kirchhoff, lately in business as H. Kirchhoff & Co.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) represented Ishino & Co., of Nagasaki and the Yokohama Specie Bank, two of the chief creditors.

Mr. D. Crawford Kerr, Official Receiver in the estate, said he had been asked by his Honour to go into the affairs of the bankrupt and, having done so, he had drawn up the following report:—

The bankrupt commenced business in November 1899, at which time he appeared to have been without means, and owed over Tls. 2,000 to storekeepers and others: no capital was put into the firm which consisted of H. Kirchhoff only. Contracts for a supply of coals were entered into with a firm in Nagasaki, under which the cargoes were to be paid for, half cash on arrival, by demand draft, and half by 90 d's Bills.

Six cargoes were shipped to Kirchhoff and Co., and with one exception drawn against, half on demand, half at 90 d's.

It is obvious that as the firm had no funds, the freights and other charges had to be provided for; Kirchhoff and Co. therefore hypothecated the cargoes as they arrived, and with the advances so obtained, partly discharged the freight bills, and the demand drafts for half cost, and the balances of the monies so received were merged in the debtor's own expenditure: consequently there were no funds to meet the 90 d's bills and the firm stopped payment. The firm kept no books, properly speaking, there was a petty cash book and a stock book, also an attempt at keeping a ledger and journal, the two latter books were abandoned after a month's entries, apparently from sheer ignorance how to keep accounts; in short the greatest confusion possible was met with on investigation. The only assets, which could properly be so called, were three cargoes of coal costing with freight and charges paid on them, about Tls. 17,300: against these, the firm had received advances to the extent of Tls. 11,740, which had been used up for demand drafts and freights and other expenditure as stated above; on looking into the matter, it was ascertained that the firm had parted with the cargoes to a Chinese merchant, who had hypothecated them to the Imperial Bank of China: the latter consequently did not know Kirchhoff & Co., in the transaction. The parties interested were however prepared to hand over the coals to the Estate, if the advances made by the Bank and other charges were liquidated, but on enquiry it was ascertained that there was no guarantee that if the coals were auctioned, they would realise the amount of advance, as they were of inferior quality, and had been already some four months in stock: under the circumstances, and from the fact that there were no other assets in view, of any importance, to meet any shortfall, the Estate abandoned the coals to the Bank. Most of the other assets mentioned in the schedule handed in by the Bankrupt are fictitious and unrealisable: it is impossible to say how much will eventually be collected, but it is doubtful whether the estate will realise \$1,000.

Mr. Kerr added that there were practically no assets and the preference claims for wages, advertising, etc. would absorb all that came in.

Mr. Wilkinson said that as representing the largest creditors he would like to ask the bankrupt some questions.

In answer to Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Kirchhoff said he had commenced with no capital at all but debts. The debts had not

been paid and he had no more means of paying them off now than he had before. He had paid off a few hundred dollars he owed before. He had paid \$200 to Hall & Holtz, \$200 to a creditor in Japan, and \$400 or \$500 for smaller items in Shanghai. He had paid in all \$900 in December or January last. \$500 he had paid to Ah Mow, a furniture dealer and the furniture which had been handed over to the official receiver had been sent to auction and part was sold. As regards the coal from Japan the bank advanced about 70 per cent on its value, the banks always doing that. He only asked for what they would lend. The loan was contracted through the comprador of a Chinese firm in Szechuen Road. His name was Chong King-hi, and he was to receive 5 candelars per ton on the actual amount. As far as he knew the bank advanced the money on the statement of the coal-weigher. When the coal arrived the people who were to take it found it was not of the quality contracted, the large lump coal having 75 per cent of grit and 25 per cent of small coal. He had had no survey made, but had asked Mr. Brodie A. Clarke to survey it and was told by him that it was worth more than the bank had advanced. The Official Receiver had the letter to that effect. The manager for Ishino & Co. had admitted that none of the coal was according to contract. Had the coal been what it should have been, he would have made half a tael per ton instead of being at a loss. Chong King-hi received no salary from him and had no share in the hong, his firm being the agents for the steamers bringing the coal down, and that was how they were introduced. He had dealt in nothing else but coal before that and had been a mining engineer. He would have been interested in a lottery with Chinese but could not get a permit for it. The arrangement between the Chinese and himself was no good. He had received Tls. 100 for expenses and \$500. They got a judgment summons against him for \$500. The Tls. 1,000 were expended on shortcomings in cargoes from Japan, other claims he had also paid, including sums for telephone, papers, etc. In one month he had as much as \$200 to pay for telegrams, and some months his expenses were \$300 or \$400. He paid the rent when he had the money, but there were three months due before he was made bankrupt. No Chinese or foreigners ever paid his rent. He had employment now at \$600 per month and out of that he proposed to pay all in except what he required for his living. He had written to the Japanese about the quality of the coal at first, and their replies reached him after later cargoes came down. The Japanese had offered him yen 300 as recompense on one lot of coal, and when another cargo came he wrote telling that such rubbish had never been sent here, and it was three weeks before he got an answer saying the coal was worth yen 3 per ton in Moji. They had sent him Osugi coal instead of Iwasaki, and it was not a question of price but of quality. The coal was simply unsaleable. The agents who sent the coal said they were sorry on his account and did not think that Ishino and Co. would have loaded such rubbish on him. A party in Nanking had offered to take 3,000 tons per month, but refused afterwards to take it, saying the coal was unsuitable. As far as he knew Ishino had that contract now and others here as well. He had Tls. 12,000 to get from a company not yet floated, and Tls. 1,000 for prospecting which he would also get. Over \$1,000 was owing him in Tientsin, but that was not a good asset. He was living now in a cheap house in Honan Road. He had owed the Yokohama Bank no money whatever and the loan was not got in his own name as he had no business with the bank before. He did not know what profit the Chinaman got for selling the

coal besides the commission. The Chinese at first were willing to take the coal, but when it came to the point they were dubious as low grade coal had gone down. His contract was for coals he could sell any day for \$64. He admitted the indebtedness to Ishino with the exceptions mentioned. Bankrupt was further examined as to local accounts, and a cheque for \$2,000 held by Messrs. Hall & Holz. In the latter case he admitted only a partial liability.

Mr. J. H. Toesdale (of Messrs. Stokes and Platt) asked whether there was any chance of a dividend for creditors.

Mr. Kerr said there was no chance at all. There was only about Tls. 246 to come in and the other assets were fictitious.

Mr. Wilkinson said there was a good prospect of getting the Tls. 12,000 and they might arrange to receive it and not interfere with the bankrupt in his business.

His Honour said he would communicate with the syndicate and another meeting would be held in a few weeks.

The examination then closed.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 10th May.

Before Mr. WENG (Magistrate) and Mr. C. W. CAMPBELL (British Assessor).

DAVIES AND THOMAS v. MEAOU CHEONG-YÜ.

This was a claim for \$30 rent. The case was remanded on the 19th ultimo when defendant was given a fortnight to pay the money. Mr. Thomas appeared and said he did not know whether the man had any property or not. Defendant said he had no means of paying. The Magistrate suggested that Mr. Thomas allow the man to enter the house, sell what few sticks of furniture he had and pay the balance when he could. Mr. Thomas asked when the balance would be paid. The Assessor remarked that blood could not be got out of a stone, the defendant's idea was to collect the balance by borrowing \$2 here and there from his friends. Mr. Thomas said that what the man had in the house would probably only fetch about fifty cents. The Court ordered defendant to pay within a month.

MESSRS. DOWDALL & MOORHEAD v. WANG SHOU CH'UN AND WANG SHIH-CH'AN.

This was a dispute over two "fun" of land, and was remanded on the 19th ultimo for the appearance of the defendant's son. Mr. R. B. Moorhead appeared and said the dispute arose over the filling in of a creek. The magistrate suggested the land be divided. Mr. Moorhead said that according to the official plan the two "fun" of land was his property, and when asked whether he would consent to divide the property he wished to know if it could not be ascertained who was the owner. He, Mr. Moorhead, was in possession of the "fangtan" for the land. The Court decided to give defendant a fortnight to produce the "fangtan;" in default, the land was to become plaintiff's property.

SUNDRY CASES.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday (9th inst.) before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate), and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British assessor), a man was again remanded on a charge of stealing Dr. Decker's bicycle last November, Dr. Decker, having recognised the bicycle, being allowed to retain it meanwhile. On Thursday (10th instant) before Mr. WENG (magistrate), and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British assessor), Mr. J. B. Cameron charged a shroff in his employ with embezzling \$179. Prisoner said he could find security and would pay the amount within a fortnight. The Court said that after this had been done he would be tried for the offence.—A woman was charged with stealing a brass water pipe. The Rev. W. S. Walshe appeared

and said that the pipe had been stolen from his house and was the property of the house-boy. The woman called at the house ostensibly for the purpose of selling European babies' shoes, but when the boy's back was turned, had taken possession of the pipe. Mr. Walshe did not wish to have the woman severely punished, but merely wished to frighten her and to put other foreigners on their guard against such pilfering. Accused was given 50 blows on the hand and five days' imprisonment.—On Friday (11th instant) before Mr. WENG (magistrate), and Dr. Barchet (American assessor), two coolies were charged with raising a false alarm of fire at the Shantung Road Theatre, causing a panic and endangering life. Inspector Matheson stated that the men were employed at the theatre and about 11.30 on Wednesday night, while they were burning some joss-paper they cried "Fire!" In the panic which ensued a child only was injured, but strange to say no one else. The Inspector pointed out the serious nature of the crime and pressed for heavy punishment. He drew attention to a case where some time ago a man had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for a similar offence. The Court remarked that as no serious injury had occurred prisoners would be sentenced to one week's cage at the theatre.—On Saturday (12th inst.) before Mr. WENG (magistrate), and Mr. von Varchmin (German assessor), a sumpman was charged with fighting with another sumpman on the Kiukiang Road jetty and causing him to fall into the river. Sergeant Smith stated that both fell into the water but one man sank and his body had not been recovered. Accused was sent into the city for trial.—On Monday (14th inst.) before Mr. WENG (magistrate), and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British Assessor), two men were charged with stealing chickens and ducks from foreign residences on the Bubbling Well, Sicauei and Sinza Roads. Seven European prosecutors appeared representing a loss of altogether about 125 chickens and ducks valued at \$78. The case was remanded until next Wednesday.—Mr. E. A. Hewitt prosecuted a man for stealing a scent bottle and two pairs of lorgnettes. Detective MacDowell said the accused admitted taking the lorgnettes when he was arrested, but now denied it. Mr. Hewitt said the articles were stolen about twelve months ago. The man had been employed as a tailor at his house and the things had been left out on top of a box. The Assessor said there was no possibility of tracing the articles and accused was discharged.—Two men were charged with exposing for sale a quantity of soap purporting to be that of Messrs. Gosage. The soap was similar to that about which Messrs. Burkill prosecuted the manufacturer a few days ago. The soap (three boxes) was ordered to be confiscated and accused were discharged.—A mafoo was charged with exercising a pony on the Park Road contrary to the Municipal Regulations. Mr. Mayers said he had certainly seen foreign-owned ponies led about roads. A Mr. Jaspersen stated that the pony belonged to him and the constable had taken the pony away from the mafoo. Sergt. Aiers said that this was not so, the mafoo ran away when the constable came up to him. The Assessor thought the offence a very doubtful one and questioned the Indian constable, No. 75, but was only able to elicit from him that the pony was being led on the right and left side of the road. Sergt. Aiers said the mafoo had been cautioned before, having been seen seven or eight times. The Assessor maintained that he could not see any offence and by way of illustration said that if he sent his pony with a mafoo from the Country Club to the Horse Bazaar that it would not be right if the police arrested the man. He could quite understand a whole string of ponies being stopped, but not one only,

especially when the police did not know where the animal was being taken. Sergt. Aiers said that he had instructions to make these arrests through complaints. The Assessor said the mafoo had some defence and he was discharged with a caution to be more careful in future.—Two pickpocket's who had stolen a gold and a silver watch between them were sentenced to 200 blows and three months' imprisonment each.—For stealing a milch cow valued at \$80 a man was given 200 blows. The cow had been recovered.—A shocking case of cruelty came before the Court. A woman was charged by the police with beating a child four years old, so as to endanger its life. Inspector Bourke stated that a paragraph in a vernacular newspaper led Detective Johnston to investigate a house in the Tientsin Road opposite the Laozi Police Station where the child was found under a bed in a pitiful condition, suffering from wounds on the head and face, and very much emaciated. The child, a little boy, was shown to the Court. Inspector Bourke ad led that neighbours had heard the woman express an intention to kill the child and he, the Inspector thought she had made considerable progress in accomplishing her object. The case was left to the Court, the child to be taken away from the woman.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATHS.

On the 12th May, 1900, at 207, Miller Road, EDWIN THOMAS SANDERS, (late of P. & O. S. N. Co.'s tender Gutzlaff), aged 46 years.

On the 14th of May, 1900, at the Shanghai General Hospital, STANLEY FORBES HAMPSHIRE, late Chief Officer of the s.s. "Fook-sang," aged 61 years.

On the 12th of May, 1900, at No. 101, Sze-chuen Road, POH HOCK KUM, late Manager of the Hung On Company, aged 52 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.		Hygro-		Ther-		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmospheric Therm.	Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
May 1	29.94	67.0	South	4	70.0	63.0	72.5	57.0	C
2	29.83	61.0	S.W.	1	61.0	57.0	67.5	55.0	B.
3	29.91	63.0	S.W.	2	65.0	61.0	72.0	59.0	B.C.
4	29.91	66.0	S.E.	2	66.0	61.0	71.0	57.0	B.
5	29.83	75.0	South	4	74.0	57.0	78.0	63.0	B.
6	29.86	66.0	S.E.	4	65.0	63.0	82.0	63.0	C.O.
7	29.82	64.5	N.W.	2	64.5	63.0	70.0	61.0	C.
8	29.83	66.0	S.W.	2	66.0	65.0	77.0	59.0	B.C.
9	30.04	68.0	West	6	65.0	66.0	70.0	57.0	B.
10	29.98	58.5	South	4	68.0	67.5	73.0	57.5	B.
11	29.88	74.5	S.E.	3	74.0	72.5	76.0	64.0	B.
12	29.83	69.5	North	2	69.5	69.0	68.0	69.0	O.R.
13	30.00	69.0	N.W.	3	69.0	68.0	70.0	61.0	B.C.
14	30.04	70.0	S.W.	4	70.0	61.5	76.0	59.0	B.
15	29.88	73.0	S.E.	1	73.0	66.0	74.0	62.0	B.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12; estimated.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Hongkong Maru, for San Francisco—Mrs. F. Hellyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tjäder, Sir George Goldie, and Mr. W. E. Bow. For London—Mr. E. Schultz. For New York—Dr. R. Zeyss, and Mr. H. Steimes. For Nagasaki—Messrs. M. Fernandez, H. W. Corry, M. Greenfield, T. Yamaguchi, J. W. Harris, H. C. Swaine, and H. A. Nicholson. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. How, Mrs. T. R. Wheelock, Mrs. F. P. Ball and family, Mrs. F. Ayscough, Messrs. T. G. Wheelock, L. Achard, W. H. Pullan, and Pierre Reveilhac. For Yokohama—Lt. Fritz Bergersdorf, and F. P. Ball.

Per str. Hakuai Maru, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Capt. Nishikawa, Messrs.

T. Kawayabashi, A. P. Waugh, Nuen Chang, J. D. Bishop, Kwong Nuen-zing (3), and T. Yamaguchi. For Kobe—Messrs. Tullas, Hirayashi, Chang Chuen, Sakamoto, and A. F. Bott. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. D. Martin. Mrs. Chen (2), Messrs. Chen Hshun, Woo, Chi, Lin, Chan, Pio and 2 children, Wong, Mai, Yen, Ngai, Tai, Hsu, Ma, Loo, Lin, Yao, Shen, Loo, Lee, Tso, Yin, Huang, Matsunaga, and Tung Chen's 2 children.

Per str. Preussien, for Genoa—Mrs. Seaman, Mr. Marth. Mrs. and Miss Fiske, Misses Gaskin, G. Rossi, Kluge, Marchbank, and Pollock, Capt. Lobbecke, and Braun. Dr. C. C. Stuhlmann and family (4), and Mr. H. Plambeck and family. For London—Mrs. Boad, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and family (3), Miss G. Pearce, Masters Lowder (2), Messrs. E. Davis, G. G. Patterson, and W. le Hooker. For Bremen—Messrs. Zellentin, and A. C. Ramd. For Antwerp—Mr. and Mrs. Reip. For Singapore—Messrs. Seiler, W. Knocker, and J. L. Crockett. For Hongkong—Mrs. Philipot and 2 children, Misses C. Hermann, Benjamin (2), and Flemming, Messrs. Z. S. Baronian, and C. Hermann.

Per str. Doric, for Hongkong—Messrs. H. W. Collie, and J. Barrow.

Per str. Chungking, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Orliff, Mrs. Felgate, Mrs. Constantinoff, child, and nurse, and Mr. Kronzlik. For Tientsin—Mrs. and Miss Butler, Messrs. Ito, Muraki, and Kanumura.

Per str. Hoihow, for Chefoo—Miss Gladwell.

Per str. Kiangyit, for Chinkiang—Messrs. J. Ambrose, and H. S. King. For Hankow—Messrs. A. Campbell, Molotkoff, and Brame. For Nanking—Mr. Sundius.

Per str. Hsinfung, for Tangku—Mr. Chun and servant.

Per str. Haeting, for Ningpo—Mrs. White, and Mrs. Spooner.

Per str. Poyang, for Hankow—Messrs. A. R. Rhoden, and A. Alstrup.

Per str. Hoihow, for Newchwang—Messrs. F. R. and H. A. Manning.

Per str. Hsinfung, for Tangku—Mr. Chun.

Per str. Kwanglee, for Hongkong—Mr. James Brown.

Per str. Izumi Maru, for Chicago—Rev. J. Woodberry, and Dr. B. Y. Wong.

Per str. Haeshin, for Foochow—Masters J. and A. Rozario.

Per str. Haean, for Tangku—H. E. Tam, family and servant.

Per str. Kingsing, for Weihaiwei—Mrs. Borrett, 2 children and governess. For Chefoo—Sir Frank Swettenham, K.C.M.G., and Mr. E. T. Hare. For Tientsin—Madame Moinet and 2 children, and Capt. Poole.

Per str. Tungchow, for Chefoo—Misses Bassett, and Slater, and Master H. Humphreys. For Tientsin—Messrs. R. M. Gray, H. Humphreys, C. Kleimemon, W. Cader, and H. Schroeder. For Weihaiwei—Sergt. Major Cooke.

Per str. Ichang, for Chefoo—Mrs. Stubbs and 2 children.

Per str. Tungchow, for Tientsin—Dr. Macaulay.

Per str. Haeshin, for Foochow—Mrs. H. Ward, Messrs. Ide, and H. Baker.

Per str. Haeting, for Ningpo—Miss Welch, Messrs. Z. Song-ching, A. Fabre, Haegen, and Becopsk.

INWARD.

Per str. Ballarat, from London, etc.—Mrs. Way, Mrs. Groundwater, Miss Neal, Lieut. Corpl. Porters, Surgeons A. Woolcombe, and A. H. Jeremy, Dr. M. C. Rossier, Viscount De Cholet, Capt. Labrousse, Messrs. Robt. Staff, T. W. Wood, R. Thurston, H. Callbran, J. N. White, J. Hahn, Tavachi Shirasle, Cambefort, Damour, W. H. Giller, C. H. Pacquet, P. Pascua, T. Encarnacion, G. H. Taylor, C. Francke, and S. Sakai.

Per str. Salazie, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Dorgelot, Mrs. Moinet and 2 children, Messrs. Ducleisen, Cadie, H. C. Thomson, Léon Lesquoy, P. Marshall, and Marcel. From Singapore—Messrs. O. Seiler, and Mulkay. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. C. Piry and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Master H. Gorge, Mrs. Pons, Messrs. H. Cooper, R. L. Warren, and J. Wilson.

Per str. Empress of Japan, from Vancouver—Messrs. G. A. Matthews, J. H. Craven, A. M. Bisbee, Chang Po-shi, and Campbell. From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. L. Knox, Capt. K. R. Campbell, and Mr. L. Coiteu.

From Kobe—Miss Armstrong, Baron von Richthofen, Messrs. J. Kenworthy, and S. W. Cartwright. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Brunat, Mrs. Constantinoff and infant, Lieut. H. Gage, Dr. Berlin, Messrs. D. Hay, Kronflik, Brey, Kessler, Loeff, Molotkoff, and Peterson. 17 in transit and 67 in steerage.

Per str. Doric, from San Francisco, etc.—Mrs. and Misses (3) and Master H. D. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Mrs. P. C. Vincent, Misses Godfrey, Mollie Curtis, and Leahy, Capt. F. G. Poole, K.A., Messrs. Chwang Hui-kuo, Chea Chen-oo, For Choo-choo, J. H. Herrings, A. H. White, W. B. Tuttle, Foo Boon-sean, C. R. Shaw, A. Simon, F. W. Perkins, and R. A. Dowler.

Per str. Haku-i Maru, from Japan—Miss and Master Nakanura, Capt. I. Hikawa, Messrs. A. Scagliotti, Soo Ying-sung, P. Schmidt, K. Katoro, J. Iwasu, M. Mai, Kong Ting-yun, K. Hashiguchi, M. Takeo, Kong Moh-kwa, and K. Izawa.

Per str. Preussen, from Yokohama—Messrs. A. Albert, R. S. Furlonge, and Adolf Schmidt. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Ju tus Lembke, Mrs. A. Nelson, Messrs. Schultz, and H. A. Nicholson.

Per str. Salazie, for Nagasaki—Messrs. Von Gramatzki, C. S. Taylor, Brandenburg, and John. For Kobe—Messrs. N. Maitland, and Ching Num. For Yokohama—Messrs. F. X. Gutierrez, and Chaumont.

Per str. Hongkong Maru, from Hongkong—Sir Frank Swettenham, Messrs. R. M. Gray and family, J. F. Holliday, H. Humphrey and son, H. C. Matheson, and M. Nozuchi.

Per str. Choyang, from Hongkong—Mrs. Borrett and 2 children, and Miss ymonds.

Per str. Taisang, from Hongkong—Sergt. Chilver, Mr. Lap'a, and 15 Filipinos.

Per str. Lyeemoo, from Hongkong—Messrs. Lutsch, Wesser Brame, Rowland, Rasmussen, Sparke, Brown, Zimmermann, Burns, and Marshall.

Per str. Pekin, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

Per str. Hsinfung, from Tangku and Chefoo—Capt. Launtzig, Messrs. Pettican, Cooper, H. Kierulff, and B. M. Overton.

Per str. Hoihow, from Amoy—Captain J. Whittle.

Per str. Chungking, from Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Graham and daughter, and Knocker, Rev. J. R. Hykes, Messrs. Baronian, Batt, and Barham.

Per str. Ella, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Carter, and Miss Charles.

Per str. Yuenwo, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Miss M. Pollock, Rev. G. Fitch, Capt. Hintze, and Mr. A. J. Little.

Per str. Ngankin, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Bayne. Mr. and Mrs. Sillem.

Per str. Teurigawa Maru, from Hankow—Mrs. Hilgins, Miss A. Cream, Messrs. J. Watabe, Bukshi, Rushui, and Ram.

Per str. Haeting, from Ningpo—Mrs. White, Mrs. Spooner, and Mr. Girk.

Per str. Kiangyung, from Hankow—Mr. Gutlerle and party.

Per str. Tungchow, from Tangku—Baron and Baroness de Meyer, Mrs. Shephard, Miss Lewis, Count Maz, and Mr. Parcell. From Chefoo—Mr. Handro.

Per str. Haeshin, from Foochow—Dr. and Mrs. Rennie, baby and amah, Misses Hea Yong-hin, and Tea Shen-yung, Capt. Guillaumater, Father Cathay, Messrs. Allen, Campbell, H. S. Bond, Mutter, Grace, and Wenleus.

Per str. Pekin, from Ningpo—Mrs. Downie and children, Messrs. H. Morris, H. Morris, junr., F. Saunders, and Thomas.

Per str. Fushan, from Hongkong—Mrs. Stubbs and 2 children.

Per str. Tonan, from Tangku—Mr. T. Agassiz.

Per str. Changon, from Hankow—Mr. Roussual.

Per str. Genkai Maru, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs. Stanley, Messrs. W. C. Thomas, Lévy, and Baumann.

Per str. Kutwo, from Hankow—Messrs. J. Ambrose, H. S. King, G. Marsten, and H. Colemeim.

Per str. Kiangfoo, from Hankow—Messrs. H. H. Fox, and A. Coffing.

Per str. Tatung, from Hankow—Drs. Wagenficher, and Robinson.

Per str. Haeting, from Ningpo—M. A. and Miss Welch, Messrs. A. Fabre, H. Haezer, Pau, and Long Ching.

Per str. Anping, from Tangku and Chefoo—Captain Petersen.

Per str. Taishun, from Tangku—Baron and Baroness d'Anthouard De Wasservas, and Rev. H. Rees.

Per str. Kiangwan, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson, Bishop T. R. Graves, Father P. du S. Ruxel, Dr. de Parr, Messrs. Bowman, Leirum, Brakes, Lebensteine, Wilhelm, and Drummond.

Per str. Paohua, from Hankow—Mr. Barludo Vittorio.

Per str. Taksang, from Hongkong—Mr. Vincent.

Per str. El Dorado, from Tangku—Messrs. Morris, Harper, Detchon, Philipps, Pratt, Pearson, and Twyman.

Advertisements.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from

all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrophulous, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, England, Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

(1) alt 268 16th May, 1900.

RICHTHOFFEN'S LETTERS

SECOND EDITION,

Just Published.

PRICE:

Paper Cover \$5.00
Half Bound..... \$6.00

Can be obtained from

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD

AND

NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.
n of 1992 Shanghai, 26th May, 1899.

TRY VINOLIA

And then
Toilet Soaps
Such as these—
Resin Soap,
Curd Soap,
Mottled Soap,
Castile Soap,
Brown Windsor Soap,
Transparent Soap,

And you will see how vastly superior for the Complexion
VINOLIA is to other Soaps.

VINOLIA SOAP causes no excoriation, blotches, roughness, redness, dryness, or brittle hair and nails.

It is all that is claimed for it. A perfect Soap for the complexion.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VINOLIA CREAM (for Itching, Irritation, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, etc.)

VINOLIA POWDER (for Redness, Roughness, Toilet, and Nursery, etc.)

16jy-900 tf 248

2nd May, 1900.

Notice.

For the future none but **SOLID BLOCKS** or **STEREOS** will be accepted for advertisements in the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," owing to the frequent accidents that occur through printing with those of other construction.

Blocks can be converted into solid stereos at a very moderate expense on application to this office.

Shanghai, 4th Aug., 1899.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

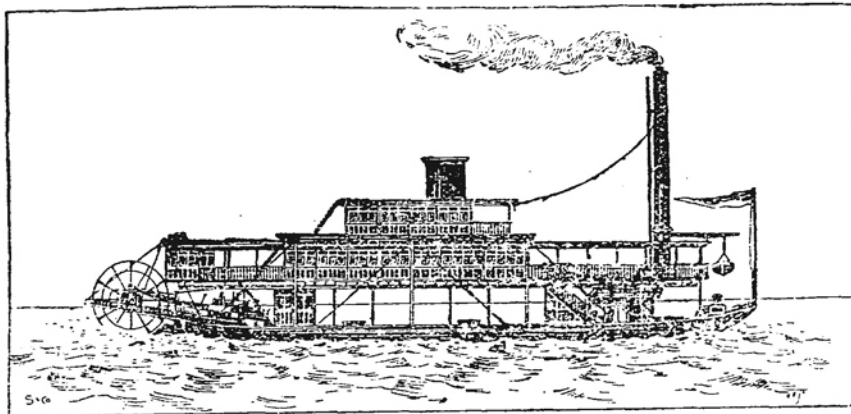
Capital.....£6,000,000 Sterling.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire on Foreign and Chinese risks, and to receive proposals for Life Policies.

WELCH, LEWIS & Co.,

16jn-1900 Agents.
c.a. 1125 Shanghai, 1st July, 1899.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working and of these Messrs. YARROW have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs. YARROW & Co., Ltd.

For particulars apply to
YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

3ap-901 265

4th April, 1900.

AN
UP TO DATE PRACTICAL INVENTION
FOR
MAKING ANY AERATED WATER YOURSELF
OR
AERATING ANY LIQUID WITHOUT DILUTION
WITH THE SPECIAL BOTTLE AND
"Sparklets" SHOWN AT SIDE

SOME ADVANTAGES.
No Cumbersome Apparatus.
Pure Fresh Aeration.
Done in a Minute.
You Aerate
WHAT, WHEN, & WHERE
you choose.

INVALUABLE
in every Home.
RECOMMENDED
by the Medical Profession.
INDISPENSABLE
away from Home.
ECONOMICAL, PURE, PORTABLE, SIMPLE.

Tablets and Fruit Powders, readily soluble
in water, supplied for making any Mineral or
Medicinal Water or Refreshing Fruit and
Tonic Drinks.

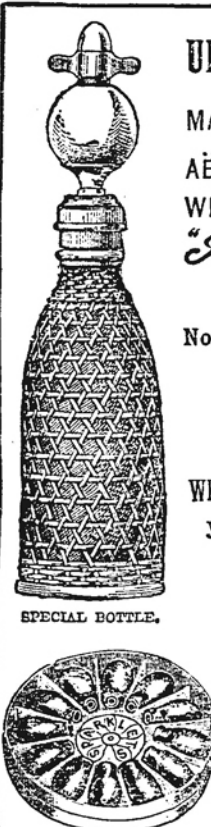
Supplied by **ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.**
SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Patented:
AERATORS LIMITED,
London,
E.C.

1 doz. "Sparklets"
weight 4 ozs.

One "Sparklet" the
equivalent of 1½ bottles
Soda Water.

SPECIAL BOTTLE.



23my-01 262

28th February, 1900.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000
Reserve Fund.....\$11,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

N. A. SIERS, Esq.,—Chairman.
R. SHEWAN, Esq.,—Deputy-Chairman.
E. GOETZ, Esq.
R. M. GRAY, Esq.
ARMIN HAUPT, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
D. M. MOSES, Esq.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
R. L. RICHARDSON, Esq.
P. SACHSE, Esq.
H. W. SLADE, Esq.

Chief Manager,

Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

London Bankers.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.
LIMITED.**Branches and Agencies:**

London.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bangkok.	Hioho.	Rangoon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	Saigon.
Bombay.	Lyons.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hamburg.	Peking.	Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.**INTEREST ALLOWED**

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent per Annum on the daily balance up
to Tls. 200,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 " "
For 3 months, 3 " "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the Chief
Commercial places in Europe, India, Aus-
tralia, America, China and Japan.

WADE GARDNER,

Manager.

31de-1900 189 Shanghai, 17th Apr., 1900.
(c.a.) 2

**THE
Allenburys' Foods.**

A PROGRESSIVE DIETARY, unique in providing nourishment suited to the growing digestive powers of young
Infants from birth upwards, and free from dangerous germs.

The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1
Specially adapted to the first three months of life.

The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 2
Similarly adapted to the second three months of life.

The "Allenburys" Malted Food No. 3
For Infants over six months of age.

No. 3 Food is also specially recommended for Convalescents, Invalids, the Aged, and all requiring a light and easily digested diet.
The London Medical Record writes of it that—"No Better Food Exists."

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London

Infants' Food Manufactory:
WARE MILLS, HERTFORDSHIRE.

Complete Foods,
STERILIZED, and
needing the addition
of hot water only.

To be prepared for use by the
addition of COW'S MILK, or
with No. 1 MILK FOOD.

TRANSLATIONS
of
THE PEKING GAZETTE
for
1899,
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Price \$2.00.

Published by the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD" Office.

THE
STORY OF SHANGHAI

from the opening of the Port to
Foreign Trade,

by

J. W. MACLELLAN.

Price \$1.00.

Can be obtained at the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD" Office.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Privilégée par décrets du 21 Janvier 1875 et
du 20 Février 1888.

HEAD OFFICE : 34, RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS.

Chairman—M. DENORMANDIE.

AGENCIES & BRANCHES :

Nouméa.	Tourane.
Pondichéry.	Fnom-Penh.
Saïgon.	Bangkok.
Hàiphong.	Hongkong.
Hanoï.	

BANKERS :

IN FRANCE :

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Crédit Lyonnais.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et
Commercial.
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France.

MESSTRS. Vernes & Co. }
" Hottinguer & Co. } Paris.
" Mallet Frères & Co. }
" de Neufize & Co. }
" C. Goguel & Co. }

IN LONDON :

The Union Bank of London, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Crédit Lyonnais.

SHANGHAI AGENCY.

Undertakes all banking operations, buys
and sells bills of exchange on the principal
commercial places in the world, grants
credits on merchandise, and receives
deposits on current accounts and fixed
deposits at the market rate.

F. AUGUSTIN,

c.a. *Manager.*
30ju-1900 2133 Shanghai, 1st Mar., 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 10th May.)

PIECE GOODS.—The few days that have elapsed since our last have seen a distinct improvement in our market, if not so much in the amount of business done, certainly in the better feeling displayed by the dealers. This is in consequence of the decidedly better news, at least from a commercial point of view, that has been received from the Northern markets, abundant rain having fallen and put new life into everything. Coming on top of the improved enquiry, already noticed in our last, for NEWCHWANG, it is all the more marked, but the effect on our market has been rendered almost nugatory by the course some Importers have recently deemed it advisable to adopt. Prices have been knocked down, and it is next to impossible to advance them again. Business from first hands has been chiefly in AMERICAN Sheetings, but Drills are being asked for, and from present appearances the demand will soon overtake the supply. Already the dealers are enquiring about fresh purchases in the STATES, but the prices they have offered so far have not been sufficiently inducing to lead to any business. As regards MANCHESTER makes there is a good demand, but prices offered are so ridiculously low compared with the cost of replacing that most holders refuse to part, but so long as there are one or two who are willing to sell it is extremely difficult to uphold the views of the majority. Nor can the weak holders be altogether blamed for the action they are taking, for they are realising good profits and there is no telling what the sudden inclination of any one of the larger holders may lead them to do, for the future stability of the market is literally hanging by a thread. The natives say, with some confidence, that if the present demand holds for another three weeks the dealers will be forced to call on Importers for fresh supplies. This should, therefore, encourage those who are holding to remain firm a little longer, otherwise with the strong position of the home markets, and every likelihood of a continuance for some months to come, there will be a regular deadlock in the trade, disastrous to all concerned. The more moderate offerings at Auction the last two weeks have already had a beneficial effect on the market for Cotton Goods, but Woollens appear to be beyond hope.

From SZECHUEN the welcome news has come to hand that the two BRITISH gunboats, built especially for the Upper Yangtze, have reached CHUNGKING safely, though somewhat delayed by trifling mishaps. Their Commanders have doubtless made careful surveys of the River, which should be available when the Merchant steamers are ready to start on the line. An unfortunate encounter has taken place between the BRITISH authorities and the Natives at WEI-HAI-WEI over the question of fixing the boundaries of the leased territory. This was no doubted incited by the Mandarins, who fear they will lose their lucrative billets, but the firmness displayed by the British authorities is likely to have a salutary effect. There are still rumblings of impending troubles in the North, not altogether unconcerned with the expulsion of Foreigners from CHINA, but we seem to have heard of these before and but little heed is paid to them by the trade generally.

There is little or no change observable in the position of the home markets. Slightly more disposition to trade has been shown by MANCHESTER, and merely to keep in touch with that market some offers have been submitted, but when it comes actually to business Manufacturers seem to be as strong as ever. Cotton is firm at 5 $\frac{1}{10}$ d. Spinners do not appear to have anticipated the rise in Cotton as a rule, and are therefore not in a position to lower prices. There has been very little doing for CHINA for some weeks now, so far as we can learn, and supplies are coming forward in smaller quantities as regards Plain Cottons, but the enormous shipments of Fancy goods must be causing considerable uneasiness in some quarters. The AMERICAN market is very firm still and offers from this, although slightly over current rates here, have failed to induce business.

There is a little more movement in the market for Yarns and a slight advance is noticeable in the favourite Spinnings for TRIENTSI of INDIAN. JAPANESE is also firmer but still below replacing cost. LOCAL Spinnings are dull and drooping and several of the Mills appear to be running into stock. COTTON is in an unsatisfactory position, the market being too much under the control of speculators, so much so it is almost impossible to give a reliable quotation.

Grey Shirtings.—*S. 4-lbs.*—The business reported this week amounts to some 30,000 pieces from first hands, as follows:—*Blue Cock* £2.17½, *Red Pheasant* £2.20, *Double Eagle* £2.25, *Red Stag* £2.35 and *Green Dragon* and *5 Old Men* £2.40. Prices are irregular, in one or two instances showing a decline of a mace, while in others they are over previous Auction rates.

Light Weights.—Slightly firmer prices were paid for the 4½-lbs this morning, while the 7-lbs advanced two to four candareens.

Heavy Weights.—Transactions have been more numerous but on a very small scale, the total only amounting to 6,500 pieces, of which we quote—10-lbs. *Water Goat 1000* £2.50, *Orchid* £2.71, *Blue Crab* £2.77, *Labour No. 200* £2.90, *Blue 5 Old Men* £3.32½ and 11-lbs. *Globe and Boat No. 3000*, 11½-lbs.—do.—No. 4000 and 12-lbs.—do.—No. 5000 at £3.15 proportion. Auction prices show a considerable recovery, in some cases as much as six and seven candareens.

12-lbs., 36 inch.—The only transaction that we have heard of in this make is 10,000 pieces *Eagle AFS* at £3.57½. Firmer prices were paid at Auction all round.

White Shirtings.—There is no movement reported in these makes privately. In most cases at Auction better prices were paid, especially for some of the heavier cloths.

Drills.—*English.*—A small business is published in this make amounting to 2,010 pieces, at £3.20 for *Blue Cock* and *Stag's Head* chops. There does not appear to be the usual enquiry for the finer makes for VLADIVOSTOCK this season.

American.—Sales are reported of 10,500 pieces at £3.50 for *Blue Pigeon* and *Orok Dog*. There is a good demand but the dealers are disinclined to pay up.

Sheetings.—*English.*—These are a blank privately although the small lots at Auction show firm prices.

American.—These have been the medium for considerable business this week, the sales reported amounting to 108,000 pieces. Some were sold at sterling prices, but we are informed the following are approximately correct.—*Clifton CCU* £3.35,—do.—and *Enoree C* £3.37 proportion, *Williston A* £3.40, *Piedmont* £3.45, *Bicycle* and *Dog* £3.50, *Atlantic Tiger No. 1* and *Appleton* £3.55. In addition to these a considerable quantity must have changed hands amongst the Natives.

T-Cloths.—In 32-inch we have not noticed any business reported, Auction prices being steady to firm. In 36-inch goods sales are mentioned of 2,640 pieces, *Blue Dragon* and *Shield* at £1.95½ and *Blue Dragon* and *Crown* at £2.05½. A slight advance was paid for the small lot at Auction this morning.

Fancy Goods.—With the exception of some 50 cases *Turkey Reds* at very reasonable prices from stock, and one or two small indents for specialities, there has been nothing doing. In spite of the heavy supplies coming forward some of the dealers have had the temerity to submit offers for further indents, but they have not gone through.

Woollens.—Although the public sales of CAMLETS have got back to their nominal quantity the market is very weak and prices continue to droop. LONG ELLS have likewise declined in spite of the moderate quantity offered. LASTINGS are a mace lower for the 12 reed, but steady for the lower. SPANISH STRIPES appear to have touched bottom and are steadying up a bit.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—A good business has been done again during short interval for TIENTSIN and the RIVER PORTS at steady to firm prices, a slight advance being paid for favorite Spinnings. The settlements amount to 3,896 bales, as follows:—

No 6s., 75 bales.—*E. D. Sassoon's Ancestral Worship* £58.50 and *Leopold* £61.00.

No. 10s., 1,876 bales.—*Britannia Mule* and *China Mill* £65.00, *David Sassoon, Lion* £65.00/65.50, *E. D. Sassoon's, 3 Joss, Peero Mill* and *Indo-China* £65.50, *Saraswati, Anglo Indian, Mule* and *Imperial* £66.00, *James Greaves* and *Empress* £67.60, *Tea Carrier* £67.25, *Pabany, Ring* £67.25/67.50, *Connaught* £67.50, *Howard* and *Bullough* £67.50/68.00, *Sorab* £68.00/69.00, *Svadeshi, Kose* £68.25/69.00 *Kohinoor* £69.00.

No. 12s., 220 bales.—*Madamejee Dharamjee* £68.00, *Oriental Colaba* £68.50/69.00 and *Morarjee* £69.00.

No. 16s., 450 ba es.—*Western India, Pony Carriage* £71.25, *E. D. Sassoon's Dragon* £72.00 do. *A Worship* and *Drum and Bell* £72.00/72.50 and *Oriental Colaba* £73.00.

No. 20s. 1275 bales.—*David Sassoon* £74.00/75.50, *Oriental Tardew* £75.00, *Coorla, Mule* £75.25, *Vithaldas, Copaldas (Woman)* and *Jubilee, Mule* £75.50, *Gold Mohur* £75.75/76.00, *Hope, Motilal, Pabany Ring* and *E. D. Sassoon, Pagoda* £76.00, *Britannia, Mule* £76.50 and *Tea Carrier* £77.50.

JAPANESE.—The market is a little firmer, but prices are not yet up to those ruling in JAPAN. About 1,000 bales have changed hands during the interval, No. 16s. at £72.75/74.00 and No. 20s. at £77.50/78.50. No contract business has been possible.

LOCAL.—Very little attention has been paid to these Spinnings again, the transactions reported only amounting to 795 bales as follows:—*Erico Eagle* 500 bales No. 10s. at £67.75 and *Soycece* 45 bales No. 10s. at £71.00, both for packed bales, and *Yu Yuen* 250 bales No. 14s. at £73.00 and No. 16s. at £74.50 for small bales.

Resales of bundles are reported as follows:—No. 12s. £60.00/72.50, No. 14s. £71.50/74.00 and No. 16s. £73.50/75.50.

COTTON.—It is difficult to get accurate quotations as speculators are still manipulating the market and there is little or no, legitimate demand. We are inclined to call it unchanged, although the natives make out it has advanced to £17.6 net.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—*Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s Report of 11th May:*—In METALS there has been some activity, and a few transactions, mostly for either spot cargo or cargo on the way, have been put through, though in all cases below ruling home rates. Makers continue firm, and show no signs of weakening. Nailrods are quoted £9.15.0, c.i.f., Cooper £82, Spelter £22.15.0, Lead £18 5.0 and Red Car Pig £5.8.0. An offer of £2.80 per picul for a newly arrived cargo of Horse Shoes was made, but refused, during the week. As will be soon by the transactions noted below, these have been done considerably below rates asked a week ago.

The following has been done:—250 tons Horse-shoes 120s, c.i.f.c. 200 tons Goffin Nailrods spot Tls. 4.42½, 100 tons Boiler Plates 12ls., c.i.f.c., 100 tons Cart Tyres 138s., c.i.f.c., 50 tons Old Round Iron 140s., c.i.f.c., 50 tons Old Flat Wire Rope 92½, c.i.f.c.

SUNDRIES have shown little change, though owing to the long continued stagnation there is a tendency to weakness. The country districts are refusing to use many articles at present rates. The following small transactions are reported:—3,000 cases Window Glass, 11s. 8d. to 11s. 9d. per case.; 1,000 cases Window Glass, Tls. 4.70. per case., 30 cases Violet 8 oz Tls. 0.13 per tin., 20 cases ea. 500 Needles 1½ Tls. 108.00 per case., 10 cases ea. 20 gross Sauff Boxes Tls. 2.87½ per gross.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 11th May:—

Home advices report the Silk centres as "Quiet" and quote Gold Kiling at 11/9.

RAW SILK.—To the numerous firm offers sent home of New Season's Silk on basis of Tls. 510 for Gold Kiling, several orders were received on basis of Tls. 480 without leading to business.

Settlements of Tsatlees amount to about 100 bales, quotations below.

YELLOW SILK.—About 50 bales have changed hands.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns, 5th to 9th May, are: White 176 bales, Yellow 28 bales and Wild 97 bales.

RE-REELS AND HAND FILATURES.—No transactions reported.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	45/0	W. Silk	47/6	Tea	50/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS	" " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	50/0
NEW YORK via LONDON	" " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON	" " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	62/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON	" " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
MANCHESTER via LONDON	" " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	62/6
LIVERPOOL via LONDON	" " " "	50/0	"	55/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL direct	" " " "	45/0	"	"	"	50/0
HAMBURG	" " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	50/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA	by Conference Lines, Tallow	36/0 net, General Cargo	40/6 net, W. Silk	42/6 net, Tea	45/0 net.
MARSEILLES	" " " "	36/0 " " " "	40/6 " " "	42/6 " " "	45/0 " "
HAVRE	" " " "	36/0 " " " "	40/6 " " "	42/6 " " "	45/0 " "

40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports.

NEW YORK, by Sail	No ship on the berth.				
Do. via Pacific	14 gold ct. per lb. Tea, —6 cts. per lb. Silk, —\$10.00 per ton Strawbraid.				
Do. via Suez	35/0 General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric.			35/0 Tea, all net.	
BOSTON	42/6 " " " "			47/6 " " "	
PHILADELPHIA	42/6 " " " "			47/6 " " "	

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI	£2.25 per ton Coal, quiet.	
NAGASAKI	"	2.00 " " " "	
MOJI	HONGKONG	2.80 " " " "	
NEWCHWANG	KORE	25 " " " "	
"	NAGASAKI	25 " " " "	
"	SWATOW	45 " " " "	Mex. cents for regular liners.
"	AMOY	45 " " " "	
"	WHAMPOA	45 " " " "	
"	CANTON	45 " " " "	
WUHU	CANTON	30 cands for regular liners	
CHINKIANG	AMOY	27 cands nominal.	
"	SWATOW	27 cands nominal.	

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 16th instant:—

COAL.—JAPAN.—The market is utterly stagnant, and we have no sales to report. High rates of freight prevent the importation of common kinds.

CARDIFF.—Is moderately firm the only demand being for an occasional man-of-war visiting the port, the sailer *Nithsdale* arrived on the 5th instant with about 2,700 tons sold to arrive.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—Still continues quiet.

Quotations:—The prices quoted below are for well known kinds and do not represent the rates for small lots, nor for the common kinds:—

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 20.59 per ton, limited demand.
American Anthracite, ex godown	" " " no stock.
Sydney Wollongong, cargo ex godown	" 13.00 " quiet.
Otzuji, ex godown	Tls. 6.50 a 7.00 per ton.
Karatzi, ex godown	
Ohnoura, ex godown	
Miyamura Coal	
Komatzu ex godown	
Hokoku "	All contracted for.
Ohnoura 3 feet	
" 5 "	
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	
" Small "	
Namazuta Lump, "	Tls. 7.50
" Dust "	
Miike Lump, "	
" Small, ex godown	
Kaiping Coal: Linsi Lump ex godown	
" Linsi Mixed "	5.50
" Tongshan No. 9 Lump "	8.50
" " No. 9 Dust "	5.00
" " No. 9 Mixed "	6.00

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

May 3, <i>Katsuno Maru</i> , str. ...	2,000 tons	Shakano Coal, to consumers.
" 4, <i>Akunoura Maru</i> , str. ...	1,875	Namazuta Coal, to consumers.
" 5, <i>Nithsdale</i>	2,719	Cardiff Coal, sold to arrive.
" 9, <i>Fuping</i> str.	950	Kaiping Dust Coal, to consumers.
" 9, <i>Atagosan Maru</i> , str. {	662	Ichimura Lump Coal, to consumers.
" 14, <i>Akunoura Maru</i> , str. ...	1,229	Miike Coal, to consumers.
	1,600	Namazuta Coal, to consumers.

KEROSENE OIL.—There is no change to report, the market is weak, with very little doing. The only arrival has been s.s. *Marez* on the 10th instant with 88,000 cases of Batoum oil.

We estimate our Stocks at:—

Devoe's	651,200 cases.
Batoum	794,640 "
Langkat	147,000 "

Quotations—Devoe's

Batoum, Anchor Chop	Tls. 2.15½ per case.
" Star and Crescent Chop	1.97½ "
" Ram Chop	1.95 "
" Horse Chop	1.95 "
" Bulk Oil 2 Tins	1.88 "
" " loose	1.47½ "
Langkat " 2 Tins	1.88 "
" " loose	1.47½ "
" Dragon Chop	no quotation.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 8½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 9d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 9½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.49. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.46½, 6 months' sight, 3.49. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.83, lowest 2.83, highest 2.84. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100 G.\$67½, lowest 67½, highest 67½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 72½, lowest 72½, highest 72½, per \$100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers \$74½, lowest 74½, highest 74½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, \$74, lowest 74, highest 74½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 202½/3, lowest 202½, highest 203 per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 203½ lowest 203½, highest 203½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per \$10, \$356.50, lowest 356.50, highest 357.00. Silver Bars, per \$100, \$111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per \$100, \$74.10, lowest 74.10, highest 74.375. Copper Cash 1.200, lowest 1.200, highest 1.200. Chinese Interest, mace 1.08, lowest 1.5, highest 3.50. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 27½, lowest 27½, highest 27½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

May.	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER-	NEW	HONG-	YOKO-	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		HONG-	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
7th...	27½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.47/49½	3.47½/50	2.84	67½	72½	74½	202½/203
8th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.46½/49	3.47½/50	2.84	67½	72½	74½	202½/203
9th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.46½/49	3.47½/50	2.84	67½	72½	74½	202½/203
10th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.46½/49	3.47½/50	2.84	67½	72½	74½	202½/203
11th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.46½/49	3.47½/50	2.84	67½	72½	74½	202½/203
12th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.46½/49	3.47½/50	2.84	67½	72½	74½	202½/203

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 16th instant:—

Since our last report the share business transacted has been small.

The Prospectus of the *Shanghai Mercury Limited*, has been issued, with a proposed Capital of Tls. 70,000, divided into 1,400 shares of Tls. 50 each, of which 200 are offered for public subscription, Tls. 10 payable on application, 20 on allotment and 20 on 31st July. The share list will close at noon on the 31st May.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bank* shares were sold locally at 300 per cent premium. The Hongkong quotation is 302 per cent premium and the London rate £58.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.—These stocks have not been touched, but *Unions* are in request.

SHIPPING.—*Indo China* shares changed hands at £66 cash and £66.25 for the end of the month and £67.50 for July.

SUGARS.—*Luzons* sold to Hongkong at \$36.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—*S. C. Farnham & Co.* shares were placed at £265; *Shanghai Engineering & Dock Co.* shares sold for £93 cash and shares are wanted; business was done in *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf* shares at £30 cash, £312.50 for July, £320 for September and £327.50 for December.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land* shares again found buyers at £100, and close with sellers.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Gas Co.* shares sold at £250 for old cum new at par and £62.50 for thirds of new shares; *Waterworks* were dealt in at £265, while more shares are wanted; *Ices* changed hands at £32; *Flour Mills* at £32. In *Cotton Mills* buyers have given £67.50/63 for *Internationals* for September delivery and cash shares are in request. Other Mill stocks have not been dealt in.

TUGS & CARGO BOATS.—*Co-operatives* changed hands at £185. Shares are offering in this stock and in *Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Hall & Ho'tz.*—The resolutions to increase the capital of the Company by the issue of 7,000 new shares of \$20 each were confirmed at the meeting held on 12th May. The shares will be issued after registration of the resolutions at Hongkong and will rank for dividend from 31st May. Shares sold at \$36 (cum new issue.) *A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.*—The Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1899, were passed at the annual meeting of shareholders held in Hongkong on 14th May. The net Profit amounts to \$112,977.32, equal to 18.83% on the capital, as against 16.24% in the previous year. The sum of \$15,530.21 has been written off for Depreciation, and including a balance of \$4,317.35 from the previous year, a sum of \$19,847.56 was available for distribution. A final dividend of 6% has been declared, which will absorb \$36,000 of this balance, while the payment of an interim dividend in November last accounts for a further \$30,000; the sum of \$25,000 has been placed to the credit of the Permanent Reserve Fund and \$10,764.46 are carried forward to 1900 account. The Permanent Reserve Fund now stands at \$150,000. Shares sold at \$16.50 in Hongkong (cum div.) *Liencilly & Co.* shares were dealt in at \$55. The annual meeting of this Company is called for the 31st inst. *Shanghai Steam Laundry Co.*—A meeting of shareholders is advertised for 29th inst. to transact formal business. *Sumatra Tobacco* shares changed hands at \$44 and \$45 cash and \$47 for June. *Langkat Tobacco* shares sold at \$310 cash, \$335 for August, \$340 for October, and \$360 for the end of the year. *Central Stores* were placed at \$9.

DEBENTURES.—*Municipal* 5 per cent Debentures were sold at \$92.50 and later at \$91, *Land Investment* 6 per cent. at \$103, *Land Investment* 5 per cent at \$90, *Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf* 6 per cent, \$102, and *Perak Sugar*, 7 per cent, at \$102 with accrued interest in all cases as usual.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortisation.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures	1892 \$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$100	5 %	June & Dec.	(a) 6.23%	... (a) \$90.00
Do.	1893 \$125,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$100	5½ %	Do.	(g) 6.06%	... (a) \$95.00
Do.	1894 \$105,000.00	\$105,000.00	\$100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.70%	... (a) \$103.00
Do.	1895 \$115,000.00	\$115,000.00	\$100	5 %	Do.	(g) 6.05%	... (a) \$90.00
Do.	1896 \$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$100	5 %	Do.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) \$90.00
Do.	1897 \$268,800.00	\$268,800.00	\$100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) \$90.00
Do.	1898 \$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.73%	... (a) \$103.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$25	4 %	(l) 30 June, 1890	...	... \$16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	\$1767,200.00	\$609,500.00	\$250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) \$252.50
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures 1890	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	6 %	May & Nov.	(g) 5.74%	... (a) \$102.00
Do. Do.	1892 \$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	5½ %	June & Dec.	(g) 6.10%	... (a) \$95.00
Do. Do.	1894 \$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.79%	... (a) \$102.00
Do. Do.	1896 \$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	5 %	June & Dec.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. Do.	1900 \$250,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$100	6 %	.....	...	... \$103.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures '94	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	5 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.89%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. Do.	'95 \$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	5 %	June & Dec.	(g) 6.05%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. Do.	'96 \$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) \$100.00
Do. Do.	'00 \$100,000.00	\$100,900.00	\$100	6 %	Mar. & Dec.	(g) 5.75%	... (a) \$103.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.	'94 \$370,000.00	\$370,000.00	\$100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.68%	... (a) \$102.00
Do. Do.	'96 \$500,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.71%	... (a) \$102.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1896...	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	7 %	June & Dec.	(g) 6.89%	... (a) \$102.00
Shanghai Gas Co.	1897... \$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	5 %	April & Oct.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) \$90.00
Do.	1899... \$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	6 %	May & Nov.	(g) 5.91%	... (a) \$101.00

statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 9th May, 1900, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 102 to 105 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Jehang & Chungking.	Chiefou.	Tientsin.	N'ehwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Kiuchow.	Nanking.	Corea.	V'ostock.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings 4.....Pcs.	4,220	...	12,050	1210	4750	25,640	10860	...	4,650	2,530	...	350	1099	1185	2970	...	8,000	...
" 32-in.	560	...	2,105	433	330	1,705	60	...	600	150	...	...	50	...	...	...	800	...
" 36-in.	465	...	...	...	118	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
White Shirtings	1,160	...	2,096	1010	2363	10,629	1051	...	7,702	1,900	...	248	150	180	898	...	1,500	...
Drills, English & Indian.	30	...	85	...	75	60	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	450	...
" Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
" American	400	...	420	15	75	4,975	...	...	8,463	2,745	...	...	75	150	300	...	600	...
Jeans, English & Indian.	...	...	50	...	60	...	...	...	560	150	...	...	...	40	...	...	300	...
" Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
" American	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Shootings, English	340	...	830	1730	1330	3,350	900	...	1,940	120	...	...	160	840	240	...	600	...
" Indian	...	...	...	180	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
" American	1,760	...	200	...	20	300	...	...	40,505	4,430	...	...	660	4200	...	...	800	...
Dyed Cottons	...	...	...	...	180	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	120	...	250	...
Printed Cottons	117	...	1,291	550	450	2,405	...	...	4,456	1,370	...	...	110	60	118	...	500	...
Fancy Woven Cottons	180	...	...	180	...	250	400	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	25	...	265	50	260	1,180	50	...	750	31	...	...	225	30	...	...	200	...
Velvets	...	...	90	60	78	86	90	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	...
Velvetines	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Handkerchiefs	50	...	1,260	...	440	1,170	1800	...	...	3,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...
Muslins	...	...	...	200	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	300	...
Lenos & Balzaines	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	1760	...	200	...
Cotton Varn, Indian	...	...	4,572	645	780	441	1032	...	900	9	...	1179	45	48	...	...	300	...
" English	6	...	21	...	21	144	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	21	33	...	30	...
" Japan	...	...	705	391	362	5,845	...	16	63	62	...	...	108	115	...	...	120	...
" Shanghai	...	...	...	...	60	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen, Pcs.	...	...	...	24	12	60	...	...	30	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	72	...
" Cotton	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	60	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	...	...	...	...	6	96	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Camlets	60	...	20	10	150	400	30	...	130	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Long Ribs	...	...	50	...	60	420	200	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Castings	20	...	20	...	80	560	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Italian Cloth	30	...	30	30	30	210	120	...	30	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
Cotton Castings & Italians	250	...	1,010	150	270	5,538	1774	...	8,160	2,680	...	...	130	80	620	...	600	...
Cotton Flannels	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
" Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American, Cases	...	...	1,500	800	...	1,000	...	17,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian	...	...	1,000	1300	...	20,300	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the statement of Commerce Returns on 31st Dec. 1899.

GOODS.	As above	For the year from 1st Jan. 1900.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1900.	Against last year to same term.	At date Estimated.	Against 11th May. 1899.
Grey Shirtings 4.....Pcs.	79,514	1,726,295	1,959,475	53,320	2,190,919	1,733,510	1,679,527	1,089,576
" 32-in.	6,795	284,868	324,952	4,026	256,910	267,454	217,324	263,373
" 36-in.	1,073	28,743	25,515	447	63,373	37,338	98,805	49,092
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	320	19,640	13,070	...	8,028	16,761	65,846	55,289
White Shirtings	30,977	737,903	794,420	8,312	963,061	736,356	693,508	331,114
Drills, Eng. & Indian	755	67,604	66,757	1,802	72,160	46,518	27,421	30,632
" Dutch	150	15,885	13,110	1,500	29,123	1,860	27,178	705
" American	18,215	215,902	357,780	...	408,500	495,151	284,218	228,751
Jeans, E. g. & Indian	1,160	32,655	33,479	1,952	53,272	22,407	42,048	32,101
" Dutch	1,100	17,290	14,300	...	12,840	10,850	12,520	4,926
" American	420	31,160	13,545	...	38,000	42,000	23,120	11,245
Shootings, English	12,380	287,796	268,474	2,422	348,386	348,992	129,962	168,860
" Indian	700	33,470	13,830	...	19,080	10,740	...	...
" American	52,675	786,629	1,360,369	2,500	1,250,892	1,395,350	944,143	246,766
Dyed Cotton	630	29,797	37,761	1,872	40,696	24,641	31,491	2,105
Printed Cottons	11,457	316,734	249,513	21,772	407,811	130,009	301,852	130,671
Fancy Woven Cottons	1,370	56,980	56,592	471	54,616	28,389	10,094	27,248
Turkey Red Shirtings	3,066	89,262	94,128	450	126,904	100,134	122,932	46,072
Velvets	716	9,590	5,199	1,223	18,713	3,101	14,753	3,911
Velvetines	136	3,154	3,770	109	3,922	187	2,698	7,270
Handkerchiefs	8,140	185,188	151,052	1,806	238,835	182,602	246,178	139,792
Muslins	940	40,945	101,291	1,000	100,365	182,034	113,453	115,181
Lenos & Balzaines	2,218	27,608	33,365	25	11,194	84,606	32,702	67,423
Cotton Varn, Indian	9,951	209,285	273,517	975	240,945	310,638	258,857	120,686
" English	300	10,050	10,734	...	6,203	10,326	6,837	6,436
" Japan	7,788	104,881	114,792	8,012	130,814	100,511	49,144	15,452
" Shanghai	1,560	36,256	68,339	...	...	...	13,512	?
Spanish Stripes, Woollen, Pcs.	204	5,921	10,087	108	4,464	10,514	8,667	8,221
" Cotton	234	14,979	13,285	240	13,683	9,484	9,706	4,454
Med. & Broad Cloth	20	6,229	6,909	584	7,254	4,161	10,207	8,684
Camlets	970	15,310	11,749	360	12,032	10,647	11,022	8,248
Long Ribs	930	19,767	19,449	110	17,815	14,744	25,333	28,275
Castings	840	17,585	19,149	440	16,517	16,405	19,223	16,092
Italian Cloth	850	26,413	32,502	300	15,949	16,368	9,011	23,305
Cotton Castings & Italians	17,262	298,509	408,341	16,534	443,311	345,007	232,359	289,438
Cotton Flannels	120	8,280	12,622	...	21,820	7,589	80,251	2,233
" Japan	...	544	945	...	1,380	1,906	7,486	?
Lead in Pigs	...	2,011	23,819	...	...	21,009	16,854	1,193
Iron—Nail Rod	588	21,861	38,944	...	13,481	23,952	40,460	103,288
Kerosine Oil, American, Cases	21,100	570,099	736,400	...	632,301	506,247	732,000	766,588
" Russian	33,100	747,762	553,938	100,000	1,088,373	356,715	1,950	36,914

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per City of Peking, Idomeneus, Glenshiel, Oceanien, Tantalus, Patroclus, Coromandel, Chingtoo, Indrani, Hamburg, Diomed, Salazie and Empress of Japan.

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Japan and Hongkong Maru.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 16th May, 1900.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVD. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends per cent.	CASH QUOTATION		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.	
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$125	\$11,500,000	\$960,843.56	31-12-99	*£2	19- 2-00	\$33.22	6.65	3000pm	365.00	
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,761	£8	£4	.....	\$£207,615.61	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	£1.00	7.50	
Do. ordinary shares	1,119	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.50	.....	
Do. deferred do.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	\$29.00	21.17	
National Bank of China, Ltd.	3,818	£10	.....	\$109,506.6	\$9,584.01	31-12-99	†\$1.36	2-3-00	\$0.45	.....	nominal	nom.	
Do.	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60	
Do. Founders'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(Marine Insurance).													
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,800,000.00 (c) 847,571.00	\$1,142,081.68	30- 6-99	†\$18	12-10-99	\$17.00	6.73	\$252.50	184.33	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$900,000.00 \$145,884.35	\$202,555.95	30- 4-99	†\$4	10-10-99	\$4.00	7.40	\$54.00	39.42	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$100	\$25	\$190,000.00	.....	30- 6-99	†\$9.23	19- 4-00	\$19.01	11.52	.....	165.00	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00 \$85,661.27	\$865,858.07	31-12-97	\$12.00	20- 4-00	\$ 8.00	6.25	\$123.00	93.44	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,150,000.00	\$27,387.50	31-12-98	†\$11	14-10-99	\$10.33	7.94	\$130.00	94.90	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.	10,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$82,153.79	31-12-98	†\$2	27- 3-96	\$0.67	.....	1.00	0.73	
(Fire Insurance).													
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,093,757.19	\$334,340.50	31-12-99	†\$27	2- 3-00	\$26.00	8.81	\$295.00	215.35	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,061,867.22	\$223,763.03	31-12-99	†\$6.00	8- 3-00	\$6.22	7.77	\$80.00	57.40	
Shipping.													
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S. B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$£09,000	\$43,213.41	31-12-99	*\$6	1- 2-00	\$2.33	7.57	\$30.75	22.45	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	(c) £135,501	\$19,197.13	31-12-98	†\$5.84	13- 7-99	\$3.19	4.83	.....	66.00	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$231,187.38 \$47,446.12	.....	30- 6-99	†\$6.00	27- 9-98	\$3.33	6.80	\$49.00	35.77	
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00	
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	(c) £22,062.15	\$5,090.11	31-12-99	†\$3	20- 3-00	\$7.26	6.33	nom.	nom.	
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	\$15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	
Sugar Companies.													
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	\$35,000	\$5,765.77	31- 8-99	†\$3.75	8-11-99	\$3.08	4.56	.....	67.50	
Do. New issue	2,000	\$50	\$10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$160,000.00	.....	31-12-99	†\$7	19- 3-00	\$13.00	10.23	\$127.00	92.71	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$5,679.41	31-12-99	†\$3	23- 3-98	.....	.....	\$36.00	26.28	
Mining.													
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$165,500.30	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	59,650	\$8	\$7	.....	\$572,363.66	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	£6.50	4.75	
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.40	1.02	
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$57,969.82	6- 8-99	*\$5	15-10-94	.....	.....	\$13.00	9.49	
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	\$1	none	\$2,361.17	31- 3-97	*\$0.50	24- 7-99	\$1.02	1.92	\$53.00	38.69	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.													
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$3,618.15	30- 4-99	†\$78	8- 7-99	\$65.00	.....	.....	nom.	
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,800	\$100	\$100	\$250,000.00	.....	.....	†\$14	8- 7-99	\$13.33	5.92	.....	225.00	
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$425,000	\$19,800.14	30- 6-99	†\$15	15- 9-99	\$13.00	4.90	.....	265.00	
S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	
Do. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$47,947.86	30- 4-99	*nom.	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	
Do. Pref.	1,300	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	*\$3.50	30- 8-99	.....	.....	.....	112.00	
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$900,000	\$349,369.36	31-12-99	*\$0.28	28- 2-00	\$40.00	5.52	\$725.00	529.25	
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	\$100	\$100	.....	\$23,281.15	31-12-99	†\$11	50- 3-00	\$12.67	4.22	.....	300.00	
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$68,183.19	\$50,100.61	31-12-99	\$2.50	5- 5-00	\$4.25	4.83	\$88.00	64.24	
Lands.													
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	\$50	\$50	\$231,490.71	\$7,229.70	31-12-99	†\$3.75	16- 2-00	\$5.55	5.55	.....	100.00	
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,352.94	31-12-99	†\$3.50	24- 1-00	\$5	4.00	\$125.00	91.25	
Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$50	none	\$365.25	31-12-99	†\$1.25	6- 2-99	\$1.08	4.15	\$26.00	18.98	
Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000.00	\$4,873.83	31-12-99	†\$0.50	20- 2-00	\$0.57	5.18	11.00	8.03	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	\$2,563.39	31-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	
Industrial.													
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$ 00,000	\$3,815.19	31-12-99	†\$8.00	17- 1-00	\$14.00	5.60	.....	200.00	
Do. New issue	1,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.	
Major Brothers, Ltd.	6,500	\$50	\$50	\$17,902.50	.....	31-12-99	†\$24	21- 3-00	\$1.50	3.75	.....	40.00	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$2,427.56	31-10-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	8,384	\$100	\$100	.....	\$748,965.22	30- 9-99	†\$3.00	30- 4-98	.....	.....	.....	63.00	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$4,604.31	31-12-99	†\$4	1- 8-98	.....	.....	.....	70.00	
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$500	\$500	.....	\$5,617.85	31-12-99	†\$20	1- 2-98	.....	.....	.....	375.00	
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100	.....	\$25,983.10	31-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.00	
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31- 7-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$38.00	27.74	
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	7,620	\$25	\$25	.....	\$1,933.10	31-11-99	.....	6% 26- 4-00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	
Shanghai Rice Mill Co., Ltd.	2,235	\$25	\$25	.....	\$525.36	31-12-99	†\$2	21- 2-00	\$1.50	6.25	.....	24.00	
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$3,439.94	31-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$3,282.71	31-12-98	†\$3	9- 3-99	.....	.....	.....	72.50	
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	\$100	\$25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	
Shanghai Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	
Yue-Kang Glue Factory Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$50	\$20	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	†\$4	9- 5-00	.....	.....	\$50.00	36.50	
Tugs and Cargo Boats.													
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$92,600.00	\$2,434.21	31-12-99	†\$5	21- 3-00	\$20	8.51	.....	235.00	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	\$150	\$150	\$383,151.85	\$8,194.85	31-12-99	(m) 10%	1- 3-00	\$7.17	6.37	\$790.00	92.70	
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$140,425.39	\$5,334.42	31-12-99	†\$7	6- 3-99	\$13.67	6.94	.....	197.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$68,152.84	\$1,988.41	31-12-99	†\$6	6- 3-00	\$12.00	6.48	.....	185.00	
Miscellaneous.													
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	\$55,600.00	\$3,614.07	31-12-99	†\$9.23	24- 3-00	\$15.21	5.85	.....	260.00	
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	650	\$100	\$100	.....	\$15,557.62	30- 4-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	£100.00	.....	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	\$20	\$20	\$95,000.00	\$97.63	31-12-99	†\$3	17- 3-00	\$4.72	10.48	.....	45.00	
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	9,950	\$100	\$100	.....	\$243,913.23	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	310.00	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	.....	\$5,160.85	31-12-98	†10%	20- 4-00	\$5.00	7.14	.....	75.00	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,208.63	31-12-98	†3%	31- 5-99	\$2.33	4.23	\$55.00	40.15	
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	14,000	\$20	\$20	\$152,500.00	\$9,513.82	28- 2-00	\$4.00	21- 4-00	\$4.00	11.11	\$36.00	26.28	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$10,764.46	31-12-99	†6%	14- 5-00	\$1.06	6.62	\$16.00	11.68	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,027.09	30- 4-99	†6%	10- 7-99	\$0.50	4.00	\$12.50	9.12	
Do. New issue	30,000	\$10	\$2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.25	1.64	
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$15	\$12	.....	\$5,228.02	31-12-99	\$0.60	28- 2-00	.....	.....	\$9.00	6.57	

J. P. BISSET & Co.